

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

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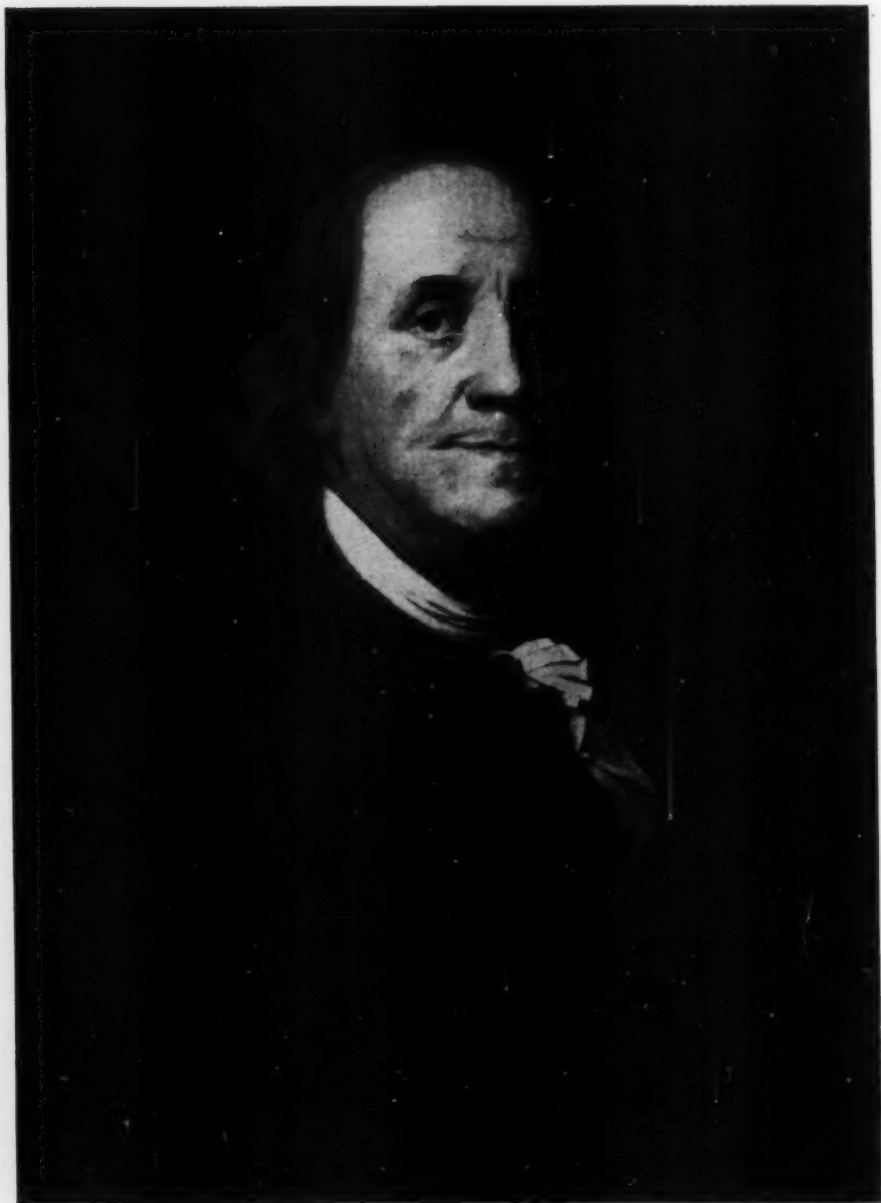
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Photograph by Handy, Washington

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

From the Painting by Duplessis in the Corcoran Gallery of Art

DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION · MAGAZINE ·

VOL. LVIII, No. 1

JANUARY, 1924

WHOLE No. 376

THE MEN WHO THOUGHT OUT THE REVOLUTION

1. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

By John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor of History, Smith College

SATURDAY, January 29, 1774, in London in a building known as "the Cockpit," the king's Privy Council was assembled for a purpose entirely unworthy the dignity of the highest administrative council in the realm. The ostensible reason of assembling was to hear a petition from the Assembly of Massachusetts asking for the removal of Hutchinson and Oliver, governor and lieutenant-governor, on the ground that they had betrayed the interests of the colony. The real purpose was to humiliate Franklin, acting as agent for Massachusetts and for three other colonies. In the hot controversy between crown and colonies it had frequently been charged that the colonies were disloyal

and that the measures of repression that had been taken, or advocated, were to overcome this spirit of disloyalty. In 1773 Franklin obtained possession of letters from Hutchinson and Oliver suggesting measures of coercion. He sent them to Boston, where they were published to arouse the people to the crisis before them. The officials in London were thus discredited. They could not undo the damage they received, but they made up their minds to give the perpetrators of it as good a drubbing as they could. Hence the meeting in the great room of "the Cockpit."

News of what was coming got about and a large number of the nobility assembled to see the sport. At a table in front of the fire sat the members of the Privy Council. Around them stood as many

great lords as the room would hold. In a corner stood Franklin, arrayed in a new suit of spotted velvet from Manchester. Throughout the ordeal, for nearly an hour, he stood erect, his face composed into passivity, never flushing and never starting in fear or anger at the fierce scorn poured upon him. The task of scourging him was entrusted to Wedderburn, solicitor-general, noted for his power of denunciation. After some preliminary the solicitor took up his work, and the expectant throng was not disappointed. Roar after roar of laughter arose from the noble bystanders as he proceeded. Thus encouraged he went from one insult to another. He finally exclaimed: "I hope, my Lords, you will mark and brand the man for the honor of the country, of Europe, of mankind." Private correspondence has hitherto been held sacred, in times of the greatest party rage, not only in politics but religion. . . . He has forfeited all the respect of societies and of men. Into what companies will he hereafter go with an unembarrassed face? Men will watch him with a jealous eye; they will hide their papers from him, and lock up their escritaires. He will henceforth esteem it a libel to be called *a man of letters*: homo TRIUM literarum", i. e., f-u-r, thief, this pun was received with great satisfaction by the audience, whose ability to understand the language in which it was spoken should have placed them above the approval of its coarseness.

Franklin's defense in the matter was that the letters were not stolen but came to him in an honorable way. He refused to tell from what hand he received them and assumed all responsibility. The letters, he pointed out, were not private. They were written by public officials, related to public policy, were received by public officials, and had been used pri-

vately to influence the conduct of the government in London. Posterity has refused to hold him guilty of dishonor. On the other hand it has ever viewed the insults poured upon him by the ministry as expressions of the contempt of the government for the colonists themselves. It was the whole colonial cause that was attacked in Franklin's person.

When Wedderburn voiced the ministerial scorn of the rising spirit of nationality in the New World the colonial controversy had nearly reached the breaking point. It was ten years since parliamentary taxation of the colonies had begun in the announcement of the stamp act, and the passage of the "sugar act" of 1764. In that decade the controversy had grown from one stage to another. The claim to tax the colonies had not been given up by the crown nor by parliament, although it had shifted the form as one or another minister had tried to find a tax which he could induce the colonists to accept. It made little difference what the form of the tax if the government could get the principle accepted that taxes could be imposed in England.

But the colonists were wary. They knew, as well as the ministers, the snares laid for their feet. They would never concede the right of taxation. They met their opponents with such arguments as they could. They began by saying that taxation without representation was contrary to the rights of Englishmen. Then they reflected what would be their predicament if they were given representation. What could a handful of Americans do in a parliament beyond the Atlantic against the united determination of the remaining members to make America pay? To rest their whole case on such an argument was dangerous, and

it was speedily relinquished. Some of them dallied with the difference between internal taxes, collected within the colonies, as a stamp tax, and external taxes, collected at the boundary. A moment's reflection showed that as heavy a burden could be laid by means of external as by internal taxes, and so this argument was given up. No taxes at all at the hands of any part of the empire but their own assemblies finally became the position of the colonists. On such a basis they could stand with confidence.

The colonial controversy began with taxation, but when Franklin was called upon to undergo the bullying of the Privy Council it had passed out of that stage. It had become a question of authority. Insisting upon the right to tax had raised such a spirit of resistance that the ministers thought it necessary to send troops to preserve order. Then came clashes between military and citizens with the final result that the troops had to be sent from Boston to restore the people to quiet minds. As Professor Van Tyne well points out, the British officials of that day were peculiarly committed to the idea that authority must be respected. It struck them as altogether impossible that the Americans could be allowed to defy the authority of parliament.

Another thing that played a great part in the process was the prevalent view of the sacred and vast power of parliament. This view grew up when parliament was struggling against the divine rights of kings in the reign of James II, 1685-1688. To have a basis for deposing one king and elevating another it was thought necessary to declare that parliament was omnipotent in the political world in England. As the years passed this view became embalmed in the political traditions of the country. As one writer expressed it, "Parliament can do anything except a

physical impossibility." If parliament had all this power, why could it not lay taxes and exert authority in all other ways over the colonies?

Over against this idea is another, equally fundamental. Can parliament violate the constitution? And is it not a part of the constitution that Englishmen cannot be taxed without their consent? Answering these questions for themselves the colonists came to the position that they had the same relation to their assemblies as men living in England had to the parliament at Westminster. A deadlock thus came about between the two sides. If one or the other did not yield the end would be force.

While this process had been going on Franklin had been in London, where he arrived early in 1764 as the agent of Pennsylvania. He went over to try to have the authority of the Penn family overthrown and the colony made into a royal province. He was acting for the large majority of the assembly. When he arrived Grenville's scheme to raise taxes in the colonies was newly announced. He thus plunged into the controversy at its beginning; and as it progressed he remained on the spot, presenting the views of the colonies in the form of resolutions, petitions, and statements of his own making to an unyielding government. He stayed at his post until the struggle had passed well into the stage in which actions count more than words.

When he gave up his agency and returned to America he found on landing, May 5, 1775, that the battle of Lexington and Concord had been fought while he was on the ocean. At that time the first Continental Congress had met eight months earlier and the second was to meet in his own town, Philadelphia, five days later. He was received with demonstra-

tions of pride by his fellow townsmen and was promised a life of ease. But the occasion was great. The affairs of a new nation were being set in order, and it was not possible for him to take his ease. Elected at once to congress as it assembled he served in it for fourteen months and then went to France to make the third member of a commission charged with the promotion of American interests in that important country. Thenceforth he served the United States as he had previously served the colonies, faithfully and with fertile and persistent mind.

Among those who led in the movement of the day Franklin stood in the first rank. He was never a man of violence. He did not lead in the outbursts of patriotic feeling which resulted in tarring and feathering the loyal supporters of the king. Had he been in Boston at the time he would perhaps have taken no part in either the stamp act violence or the celebrated "tea party." He was during these outbreaks associated with the leading men of London, either trying to persuade them into an appreciation of the position of the colonies or endeavoring to overcome their efforts against the cause he loved. He was essentially a man of reason.

When Franklin emerged from the humiliating scene at "the Cockpit," to which allusion has been made, he wrote a defense against Wedderburn; but it had very little about his own injuries. It began with the assertion that the fundamental point to be remembered in the controversy between crown and colonies was the good of the whole empire, not the good of either side as such. He then proceeded in a perfectly unimpassioned way to discuss the relation of the colonies to the mother country. At that time, as this essay showed, he had not gone over to the side that wished to precipitate rev-

olution. What he had in mind was a great British empire of which the colonies in America should be a part, with full power of self-government in local affairs. It was a relation which Great Britain was willing to adopt many years later, when Canada seemed about to slip out of her hands, as the thirteen colonies had gone in 1776.

On Franklin's arrival in Philadelphia in 1775 he saw instantly that the people had undergone a great change during his ten years' absence. When he left the colony its patriotic hopes were centered on the long struggle against the proprietor. To them a Penn was the symbol of arbitrary power, and to break his hold it was in their minds only necessary to get affairs into their hands more than they had been there formerly. Their struggle was, in fact, in favor of giving the colony into the hands of the king. Now Franklin returning saw a colony standing side by side with the other colonies in resistance to the king. All thought of the old controversy was gone. It was a new day, and he threw himself into it with all his heart.

Franklin's conduct in this respect was like that of many other thoughtful Americans. As early as 1754 he had stood in the first ranks of those who would promote colonial unity. It was at the Albany Congress, called to devise means for holding back the French and Indians who swooped down on the frontiers from Canada, that he announced a plan of union. It provided that there should be a permanent council of delegates from all the colonies with a governor-general for all appointed by the crown. The plan followed a suggestion made by Daniel Coxe in 1722 of which little notice was taken at the time. Franklin, with his wonted sense of opportuneness, took it up as a practical measure for the crisis

then upon the country. His ability in convincing those with whom he came into contact enabled him to carry it through the congress at Albany. But he was not able to reach the colonial assemblies to which it was referred for approval nor the officials in England whose opposition alone could defeat the scheme. His plan failed because, as he said, it took too much power from the individual assemblies, who were not yet ready to unite in the common cause, and because the king saw in it a weakening of his power through the consolidation of the disconnected colonial establishments. Franklin said later that in England he was considered too much of an American and in America too much of an Englishman. His dream of union, however, would have produced neither of the evils that were thought to have threatened. It would have strengthened the colonies for a struggle against the crown, but it would at the same time have given the imperial system a broader basis and enabled it to adapt itself to the growing sense of imperial federation. Its rejection was, in fact, a step toward the independence of America. The struggle was sure to come: with federation defeated it had no recourse but to work itself out along lines of a separate government. If the plan had been adopted the colonies would have had a basis of constitutional opposition to England and they might have worked out a system of imperial federation.

Franklin's next notable appearance in the colonial struggle was in the stamp act controversy. He arrived in England just as Grenville had announced that such a tax was to be laid. With the other agents he did all he could to obviate the danger. When it was passed he did not fly into a passion and try to obstruct it. It was ever his habit to strive for the thing that could best be had. So when Grenville

called together the agents in London and asked them to suggest good men to execute the act in the colonies, he handed in the name of Hughes, one of his friends in Philadelphia, not foreseeing the outburst of indignation that was going to make it impossible to enforce the act. Hughes accepted and held on to the office, despite the clamors of the people for his resignation. Franklin's enemies at home, and among them were many of the extreme patriots, seized on the situation to break his popularity with the colonists. They said he had been wheedled by the ministry into a surrender and charged that he had not opposed the offensive act in a sincere way. He denied the charge, and when there was a prospect of getting the act repealed he was among the first to work to obtain that end. By this course he regained some of the popularity he had lost.

It was, in truth, hard to destroy a man like Franklin. He was more acute mentally than any other agent in London. His fidelity to the cause was not fundamentally assailable. He met the situation as his judgment dictated, and the people came to realize it. The confidence he inspired is shown in the fact that his services as agent were demanded by three other colonies, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Georgia. How much he was feared by the ministry was shown in the efforts of the ministers to block him. The governors of Massachusetts and Georgia were not allowed to approve the votes of the assemblies of those colonies to pay him his salary.

In passing on his influence in the affairs of the day we must not forget the advantage his facile pen brought to the colonial cause. The same pen that made him the most popular man in Pennsylvania through the medium of "Poor Richard's" saying, made him a powerful

exponent of his views in London. Twenty-three pieces in the London newspapers presenting the side of the colonies have been identified as his, although they appeared over assumed names. They were often witty and always clear and incisive. His "Rules for Reducing a Great Empire to a Small One" which came out in 1773, made a deep impression. It was directed to rulers afflicted with too extensive domains. To succeed in such a process, he said, it would be well to begin as when one begins when he has to reduce the size of a cake, that is, by first cutting off the edges, or the parts most remote from the center. If the parts have fought to extend the empire, let their services be forgotten. To govern them let pettifogging lawyers be sent to rule over them and pillage them. If they petitioned for redress of grievances let their pleas be left unanswered. Another thing that would be useful for the purpose in hand would be to suspect them of disloyalty, which would surely create the feeling that was suspected to exist. This piece, which appeared as a pamphlet, attracted much notice and was reprinted in "The Gentleman's Magazine" and in several newspapers. To the ministry a man writing in this way was

a pestiferous fellow. The Tory newspaper denounced him as the master of mischief. In America his writings were read with delight. They heartened the patriot party and won many a man who was not ready to approve all the moves of the extreme patriots.

To men like Otis, Sam Adams, Petrick Henry, and Jefferson we owe the stimulus to actual revolt. To Franklin we owe an equally important work of keeping the popular mind conscious of the stubborn determination of the British government to bring the Americans to obedience. He kept before them constantly the ideal unity in the common cause, and by his poise and dexterity he maintained, until the appeal to arms actually occurred, the liking of that small number of liberals in England who desired to preserve the empire on the basis of good will between all its parts. He failed to accomplish his object, not through lack of skill or sincere effort, but because of the dense and narrow minds of the men who had the destinies of the empire in their keeping.

Note: Dr. Bassett's articles, published under the Department of the Historian General, will be a monthly feature of the Magazine.—Editor.



D. A. R. MEMBERS, ATTENTION

As inquiries are being received asking about the photoplay, "The Dawn of Liberty," to be produced by the Penn Pictures, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., I take this opportunity to state that the National Society has never endorsed the production of this photo-play nor any other.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL



NEW YEAR'S Greeting:

In the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge there hangs a beautifully illuminated copy of George Washington's prayer for his country:

"Almighty God: We make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in

Thy holy protection, that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; and to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large.

And finally that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation.

Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The name "Valley Forge" cannot fail to remind us of that first New Year when our now glorious nation was struggling so desperately for existence. That New Year of 1778 when our pitifully inadequate, poorly equipped army, commanded by General Washington suffered almost unendurable privations and hardships. That New Year when our sentries stood guard in the snow without shoes and left bloody footprints on the log bridge across the Schuylkill River. That New Year when little less than absolute famine prevailed in camp, and when urgent appeals to Congress for immediate relief were unavailing. We cannot fail to be reminded that these heroic and faithful efforts have secured to us the liberties under which we have existed, prospered and progressed until we now occupy a position in the world which few nations hope to attain.

Now, at the beginning of this New Year 1924, with its tremendous potentialities, when such great questions as the Prohibition Amendment, Restricted Immigration and the attacks on the Constitution by propagandists require careful and thoughtful study if we are to be effective in the efforts we make concerning them, my New Year's message to you is — that in all of these great issues before us we shall not shirk complete fulfillment of our obligations as Daughters of the American Revolution and members of a patriotic Society. Let us make an earnest and sincere effort to humbly imitate our great leader in maintaining the inspiring, constructive optimism displayed by him during that great crisis at Valley Forge and that steadfast and sublime faith in the mercy and guidance of God, as exemplified in the prayer I have quoted.

We are not likely to forget in our Chapter meetings this month the birthday of Benjamin Franklin and the Resolutions adopted at our last Congress — that "Whereas, this nation should pay more grateful tribute to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, one of its Founders; Resolved: by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in annual Congress assembled: this organization urges the United States Government, State, cities, patriotic and similar Societies, and especially schools annually to celebrate Franklin's birthday, January the seventeenth, though no public holiday is desirable. All Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are requested to participate in this laudable movement, with one meeting a year to be devoted to the study of Franklin. Special attention should likewise be paid this fall to the 200th anniversary month of Franklin's arrival from Boston, 'on a Sunday October morning,' in Philadelphia."

In these meetings of the new year let us be alert to both the dangers and the opportunities of these critical times. Let us with all the fairness, intelligence and good will, of which we are capable, serve our country in helping to attain a worthy New Year.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President-General.



THEN AND NOW

By Inez Stansfield

Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.



SONG quite popular in the early '80's had the first stanza beginning:

"How wondrous are the changes since forty years ago!"

Now that our Society is "going on forty" one is reminded of some of the wondrous changes since first was organized the Daughters of the American Revolution, familiarly known as the "D. A. R." In the early days there were numerous would-be humorous interpretations of those three letters.

Now they seem to have been forgotten, nor do we hear concerning our ancestors that "they fell first on their knees and then on the aborigines." With the going of the last century went also the tradition of the "three brothers," who emigrated to the New World and apparently like the wild birds of the Mother Goose jingle,

"One flew East, and one flew West,
And one flew over the cuckoo's nest."

The expression, "Three branches of the family," has become extinct.

Then, Big Brother S. A. R. didn't want Little Sister D. A. R. to be a "tag-along." Now Little Brother seems very happy to co-operate with Big Sister!

For a number of years our Society held its annual Congress in the Church of Our Father, and later in what is now Poli's Theater. At that time a meeting-place of our own, which was hoped for by the early Society, seemed but a dream and

almost as impossible of fulfillment; now our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall stands not only as a monument to our patriotic sires but also a lasting tribute to the love and loyalty of our early members. Never has so wonderful a building been erected by an organization of women. Someone has said of it that it is a glorified reality of a home where historic records can be lodged, a spacious hall where debates and addresses can take place, and fireproof rooms where the relics and treasures of the Society can be preserved. To this building has now been added a large and commodious office building, known as the Administration Building.

We have four of our former Registrars General living in Washington at the present time:

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, one of the first to hold this office, who aided so much with the papers of the early members. She is one who helped to build better than she knew.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, who perfected the card catalogue system of recording ancestors. She has given a verified list of Connecticut Revolutionary soldiers and also, in memory of her Revolutionary ancestor, Josiah Bartlett, has already completed thirty-two volumes of abstracts of applications for pensions of New Hampshire Revolutionary soldiers. In addition to this she has given most generously of her time and strength to help the genealogical work of the Society.

Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, now serving efficiently as Registrar General of our sister society, the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, served our Society for four years. She first compiled the leaflet of "Instructions to Chapter Registrars," and during her term of office and largely through her efforts the National Board made the important ruling that the papers of members at large, which up to this time had not borne the signature of an officer of the Society, must be endorsed by their State Regents.

Miss Emma T. Strider is resting on the laurels won for nearly three years of arduous work for our Society. She filled the vacancy left by the death of Mrs. James S. Phillips.

In recalling the names of Miss Grace M. Pierce who served us six years, and Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, one can truly say of them,

"To live in the hearts we leave behind us is not to die."

Their loyal and devoted years of work for the best interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution can never be forgotten.

Some of those who served for short terms as Registrars General are Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, Miss Fredora L. Wilbur, Miss S. B. Maclay, Mrs. Charles Addison Mann, Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett, Miss Anna S. Mallett, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, Mrs. Albert D. Brockett, Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Mrs. Augusta D. Geer, and Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson.

The first five years saw our Society with a membership of 10,800. Now the

active membership numbers 139,156. The last National Number given at the meeting of the Board in December, 1923, was 195,624. There have been 6,170 members admitted thus far this year, with 1,000 new records and 1,090 supplementals verified.

We are endeavoring to make the later papers of applicants more complete, in order that the historical data of the early American families may be as accurate as possible, and therefore, of more value.

Herein lies the only misunderstanding in regard to membership in our organization. The early papers did not contain sufficient family data to prevent confusion and, later, conflicting services. Most unfortunately for us the generation after the Revolution did not follow the custom of giving children, for a middle name, the given name of the father; this custom has fixed the identity of so many Colonial records. We find many names the same, which were really father and son, or nephew and uncle. Indeed, we have found four grandsons of a Revolutionary hero and named for him—all of them living in the same locality and of about the same age.

With the valuable data secured for the Society from its members, in the nature of records from family Bibles, churches, and tombstones, much aid has been given to the verifying of the family records.

If through our work we *do* develop an enlightened public opinion, if we do give to young and old, advantages which shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; if we cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, help to foster true patriotism and love of country, and instil these principles in the minds of the youth of America, then we will not have labored in vain.



PRESIDENT HARDING'S DAY WITH THE PIONEERS OF OREGON

By Nellie Barnard Parker



ON JULY 3rd, President Harding dedicated the new Old Oregon Trail highway to the memory of the brave pioneers who brought the first wagon train into the great Northwest over practically the same route the state highway now follows, and the unusualness of the location together with the accuracy with which early life in the Oregon country was depicted, caused every member of the Presidential party to exclaim in wonder, for it far excelled their expectations.

The site selected for the Old Oregon Trail Association pageant was among the pines and firs on the top of the Blue Mountains just where the pioneers of 1843 camped on the crest of the last range of mountains they had to cross in order to reach the Willamette Valley—the land for which

they had endured the most terrible hardships and for which 1000 men, women and children had traveled from Independence, Missouri, across prairie lands,

through the formidable Rocky Mountains, dying of heat in the desert, stifling with alkali dust ground down to a depth of four feet by the iron wheels of the covered wagons in which they came. Nor did the stories of the tragedies of that trip daunt others, for in 1852-53 a vast army of 300,000 home seekers swept across the country, following the same trail the earlier pioneers had taken.

Of this band, 5,000 died of cholera and many more died from exposure or at the

hands of the Indians.

It was to commemorate the work of the pioneers and to faithfully depict their characters that the pageant was produced and in surroundings typical of the



PRESIDENT HARDING AT OLD OREGON TRAIL
MONUMENT



THE COVERED WAGON TRAIN AS IT CAME INTO VIEW OVER THE CREST OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS' EXACTLY AS IT DID 80 YEARS AGO. OLD OREGON TRAIL PAGEANT, U. S. A.

country through which they passed. The production was directed by the Old Oregon Trail Association, an organization formed in Baker, Oregon, February 23, 1922, at the suggestion of Walter Meacham, President of the Chamber of Commerce. This Association now has members in towns and cities located all along the old Oregon trail, all of whom helped to make the pageant a success.

A picturesque site of 1200 acres was secured in the very heart of the Blue Mountains, part of which was open mountain meadows suitable for the pageant grounds and the rest was covered with small pine and fir trees that made excellent camping grounds for the thousands of campers who came as early as the 1st of July and stayed until after the Fourth. It was estimated that over 35,000 people were present for the dedication, many of whom had motored over 100 miles to see President Harding, some of them coming as far as 250 miles.

President and Mrs. Harding were met

at the station by a cowboy band and the Hood River cavalry dressed in the uniform of 1860. They were then driven to the reviewing stand in an Old Concord coach that was used in 1868.

As the parade came into view over the crest of the hill, winding its creaky way down the uneven slope along an old creek, it was hard to believe it was 1923 instead of 1843. The pageant depicted "The Coming of The White Man" and walking in the lead were the explorers of early days which included Lewis and Clark, who came to Oregon in 1805; Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife and the Lees, and other missionaries who brought religion to the West, and many others who made history for Oregon. Then came the ox teams drawing the swaying, groaning covered wagons with bearded men, women in calico dresses and sunbonnets and little children peeping out from under the canvas. Next came the pack teams and the old buggies and stage coaches, some of them driven by old men who had



COVERED WAGONS DRAWN BY OXEN CROSSING THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW AT TOP OF BLUE MOUNTAINS, JULY 3RD-9TH. OLD OREGON TRAIL PAGEANT

actually driven them 60 years ago. There were trappers and guides and prospectors, showing every step of the development of the country, and there were many Indians in gorgeous trappings.

The parade wound its way down the hill, fording streams, and crossing the meadow, finally forming in a circle in the center of the field, the people and stock within the protecting cover of the stockade thus formed. An attack by the Indians and rescue by the cavalry brought the pageant to a dramatic close.

There were no bands in the parade for this was not a celebration to amuse or appeal to the eye or ear. It was to recall the awful hardships of the pioneers and the procession appealed more to the heart and mind than to any sense of beauty. One lone fiddler sat on the back of a covered wagon and played old tunes, but aside from that there was no sound except the creaking of the wheels and the shouts of the drivers as they attempted to keep the oxen in line.

When President Harding unveiled the four-ton granite boulder, in which was imbedded a copper plate with its inscription dedicating the state highway to the memory of the men and women who brought the first wagon train into Oregon 80 years ago, it was a dramatic occasion. Mrs. Lennox White, the only survivor of the migration of 1843, was present and took part in the celebration.

One feature of the dedication will appeal to every mother who carefully guards the health of her family. The bottle which contained the water with which the President dedicated the monument belonged to one of the very earliest pioneers who came to Oregon and when the party reached the Dalles River they made rafts, intending to float down the river to Vancouver, Washington. This bottle, filled with the thrifty housewife's supply of camphor was carefully placed in the center of her cherished feather bed and that in turn was protected by a quilt, and consigned to the tender mercies of



LADIES IN PIONEER COSTUME WHO WAITED ON THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE AT TOP OF BLUE MOUNTAINS, OREGON, JULY 3RD AT OLD OREGON TRAIL PAGEANT

the Columbia River. And then occurred one of the tragedies of settler life. This raft struck a rock in the rapids and was torn apart and the treasures of the pioneers were thrown into the water, among them the feather bed, which floated for a hundred miles and was picked up by

an Indian. After being rescued by others in the party, the unhappy owners of the raft finally made their way to Vancouver where they were told about the Indian having brought their feather bed to shore, and eventually it was restored to them, with the precious camphor bottle still in-



THE COVERED WAGONS OF 1843, THE FORD CARS OF THAT PERIOD

tact. Bottles were scarce in the west then and it was kept from year to year until finally it became a relic, and when the monument on top of the Blue Mountains of Oregon was dedicated, water was poured upon it by the late President of the United States out of the old camphor bottle that had floated a hundred miles down the Columbia River protected by a feather bed!

This is but one of the many interesting stories that were brought to light at this splendid celebration where President Harding performed one of his last official acts when he dedicated the monument to the brave men and women who through their perseverance and endurance, saved an Empire. It was an historical occasion that will be always remembered by all of those who were present and witnessed the ceremony.



ANNE ROGERS MINOR PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

ANNOUNCEMENT OF JUDGES

The Judges of the Anne Rogers Minor Prize Essay Contest will comprise Mrs. Larz Anderson, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.; Mr. William Mather Lewis, President, George Washington University; and Mr. Gaillard Hunt, Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

The Contest which is open to all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will close on February 1, 1924.

All manuscripts go to Mrs. F. W. Mondell, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on or before that date, and must be sent by registered mail. This requires that the sender's name be placed on the outside wrapper, to comply with Postal regulations, but the articles themselves must not be signed; instead the national number, name and address of the writer must be placed in a sealed envelope and attached to the manuscript. The outside wrappers will be removed by the Committee before the manuscripts are given to the Judges.

The subject of the contest, "The Value of the Patriotic-Historic Society in America; its force as compared with civic and philanthropic societies; its power against radicalism, and its influence upon the alien," does not necessarily refer only to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, but to all similar societies and covers their influence in American life and ideals, past, present and future.

A first prize of \$250 and a second prize of \$120, from the Colonel Walter Scott Fund, will be awarded to the winning essays.



LOCATING A FORGOTTEN WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS

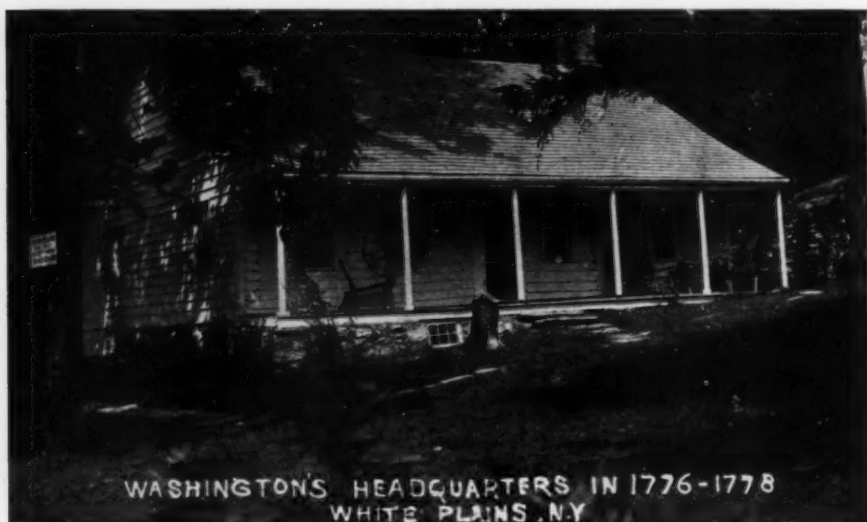
By Louisa C. Lockwood



GENERAL WASHINGTON'S Headquarters during the Revolution are not always easy to locate with exactness and, though their existence and approximate location may be known, the identification of the actual spot is, oftentimes, a difficult task. Manuscript records in the Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C., at the New York Historical Society, town records of North Castle, N. Y. and land deeds and mortgages, recorded in White Plains, N. Y., identify an Headquarters in Westchester County, New York, the existence of which is ignored in local and county histories which seem not to have preserved even a tradition of such a place.

The "Miller House," near White Plains, New York, has long been pointed to as the Headquarters of the Continental Army when the troops were in Westchester county. The investigations into its past history and its purchase by the Board of Supervisors of the County in 1916-17 marked it as the site of the Headquarters in Westchester and, so far as was then known, as the only Headquarters in the county. But one more Headquarters can now be added and, though it belongs in the list of those that have been obliterated by Time and modern improvements, it adds another important historic site to Westchester's

list — a county always proud of its historic houses and the lustre given them by the presence of the "Great Commander-in-Chief." Proof of the existence and location of this Headquarters is of real interest and historical value. In February, 1920, an article appeared in the *Daughter's of the American Revolution Magazine* entitled, "Washington's Headquarters in Seven States," by John C. Fitzpatrick, A. M., in which he gave the Headquarters in White Plains as the "Miller House" and "Reuben Wright's Mills." A request was immediately sent the author for further information regarding "Reuben Wrights Mills." in his reply he said that statements in his article were borne out by the records in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., that in General Washington's Orderly Book orders are dated from "Wrights Mills, July 21-24, 1778," also Washington's letter to the President of Congress, July 22, 1778, is headed "near White Plains," and that on July 25, 1778, a board of general officers assembled at Headquarters at Reuben Wrights in the neighborhood of White Plains and that Washington's letter of the same day to Lord Stirling is dated "Wright Mills." With this unquestionable proof that "Reuben Wright's," near White Plains was General Washington's Headquarters, the writer began the interesting search,



which has covered a period of almost three years, to locate Reuben Wright and his mills.

Records and wills in the County Clerk's office, White Plains, were examined without result. Old residents and the descendants of old families for miles around were interviewed or communicated with, also those considered authorities on local Revolutionary history, only to find that even the name 'Reuben Wright' was totally unknown to all. In vain histories of Westchester County were searched for his name, or mention of his mills. The first clue was found on an ancient tombstone in the Presbyterian graveyard in White Plains, on which is inscribed:

"Sarah ye wife of Reuben Wright
and Daugh^t to the Rev^d. Doct^r
John Smith who Dece^dd this life
Sept^r ye 1st 1768 in ye 32^d
year of her age."

The next clue came when, to verify a tradition about the punch bowl given by General Washington while in the "Mil-

ler House" to the youngest child of the household, the owner of the treasured bowl was interviewed. She stated that the bowl was given to the youngest daughter of her ancestor, Reuben Wright, who moved to Amawalk, N. Y., in 1784 and died about 1804, further, she had always understood that he and his family lived in the same house with Mrs. Ann Miller. Mrs. Miller was a recently bereaved widow when General Washington first made her home his headquarters. Her husband was wounded and died August 1776. Confirmation, that "Reuben Wright's" and the "Miller House" were one and the same Headquarters, was sought from the records at Washington, D. C. General Washington's Orderly Book showed that on July 25th, 1778, the orders changed from "Wrights Mills" to "White Plains," as did letters headed from that date on, that a letter drafted, for Washington's signature, on July 27, 1778, by Alexander Hamilton, Washington's aide, was headed "Wright's Mills," this was

scratched out and "White Plains" substituted, that Reuben Wright's bill was paid in full on July 25th, the usual custom whenever Washington changed his headquarters,—all tending to show that "Reuben Wright's" and the "Miller House" were not the same headquarters.

Later, in the library of the New York Historical Society, the "Erskine Survey" made for Washington's Army was searched and upon it was found a "Wright's Mills" about six miles north of White Plains at the junction of two roads at the Bronx River. Soon after Mrs. Robert Dewey Bristol, a member of the Publication Committee on the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record generously submitted records she had unearthed,—records that clearly prove that the "Wright's Mills" on Erskine's Map was owned by Reuben Wright,—and positively locates this Washington's Headquarters of July 21-25, 1778.

The following are the most important

and conclusive of these records:—Mortgage by Still John Purdy on 200 acres of his land in North Castle on the Bronx River in 1763, giving the land of Reuben Wright as his entire eastern boundary (Westchester County Mortgages, Liber A. p. 226.)

Mortgage of a tract of land near King Street in North Castle by Reuben Wright and Phebe his wife in 1773 (Westchester County Mortgages Liber C. p. 9.)

Will of Andrew Purdy, West Patent of North Castle, March 7, 1784, bequeathing lot on the west and north side of the road that leads to *Reuben Wright's Mills*. (Publication of the New York Historical Society Abstracts of Wills XIII, p. 60.)

Mortgage of Robbins Mills and adjacent land 338- $\frac{1}{4}$ A. showing above-mentioned lands of Reuben Wright to have been contained within said bounds, possessed by the Robbins Brothers in



SITE OF HISTORIC OAK, STUMP MADE FROM THE ANCIENT TREE

1794 (Westchester County Mortgages, Liber E. p. 349). Deed showing purchase of land by Reuben Wright in Cortlandt Manor in the east range of great lot No. 5 in 1784 (Westchester County Deeds, Liber 1, p. 258). Deed of 1784 showing land in North Castle which *did* belong to Reuben Wright (Westchester County Mortgages Liber C. p. 156).

The Westchester County Commissioner's Road Book and Town Records of North Castle, N. Y., show that Wright's property and a mill were owned by Still John Purdy in 1753 and that the land east of the mill was owned by John Bloomer in 1734. The land and mills owned by Reuben Wright in North Castle would indicate that he was a man of means, influence and widely known, so that the absence of local and family traditions regarding this Washington's Headquarters can only be accounted for by the fact that he moved in 1784 or 1785 with his family and household belongings to his recently purchased land in Cortlandt Manor where he died in 1804. He married Phebe Quinby, his second wife, in 1769. His four daughters and three sons were children of his first wife. His interesting will is on file, White Plains, N. Y. (Westchester County Wills, Liber F. p. 179).

Although Reuben Wright's home was General Washington's Headquarters for only a brief period, it deserves its place in history. Lacking printed records or even traditions connected with General Washington's stay at this Headquarters, we turn to his Orderly Book and find recorded the interesting proceedings of the Council of War, and read that, "At a Board of General Officers assembled at Head Quarters at Reuben Wrights, in the Neighborhood of White

Plains on Saturday the 25th day of July 1778. The officers present were His Excellency, The Commander-in-Chief, Major Gen^{ls} Putnam, Gates, Greene, Lord Stirling, Kalb, McDougal, Steuben, Brge^d^{rs} Nixon, Parsons, James Clinton, Smallwood, Knox, Poor, Glover, Patterson, Wayne, Woodford, Mecklenberg, Scott, Huntington, Portail, Lewis Morris. The Commander-in-Chief stated to the Board that the two armies, which had heretofore acted in different quarters had formed a junction. That the whole was composed of troops from the several states from New Hampshire to North Carolina inclusive. That the Army was about to take a camp which might be of some permanency . . .". The army at this time was moving south to White Plains, where it camped, and on the same day the Council was held, July 25, Washington established his Headquarters at the Miller House, White Plains, as he did in 1776 and where he remained until Sept. 16, 1778.

Reuben Wright's Mills were afterwards known as Cox Mills for a brief time, then as Robbins Mills. In later years the place was called Kensico Village and is now covered by Kensico Reservoir and owned by New York City. Beneath the water of this Reservoir or lake, about twelve hundred feet southwest of the long bridge which spans the connection between the waters of the old Rye Lake and the main reservoir property, is the site of Reuben Wright's Mills. A tablet giving the history and location of this long "Unknown Washington's Headquarters" will soon be placed by the White Plains Chapter, Daughters, American Revolution, on the roadside opposite this historic spot, now unmarked and obliterated.



"AMERICA"

By Frederick Roche



COUNTRY wide interest in the War of Independence is being aroused through the filming, by David Wark Griffith, of "America," a photoplay based upon the Revolution, and featuring the major incidents and battles of this country's great struggle for justice and liberty.

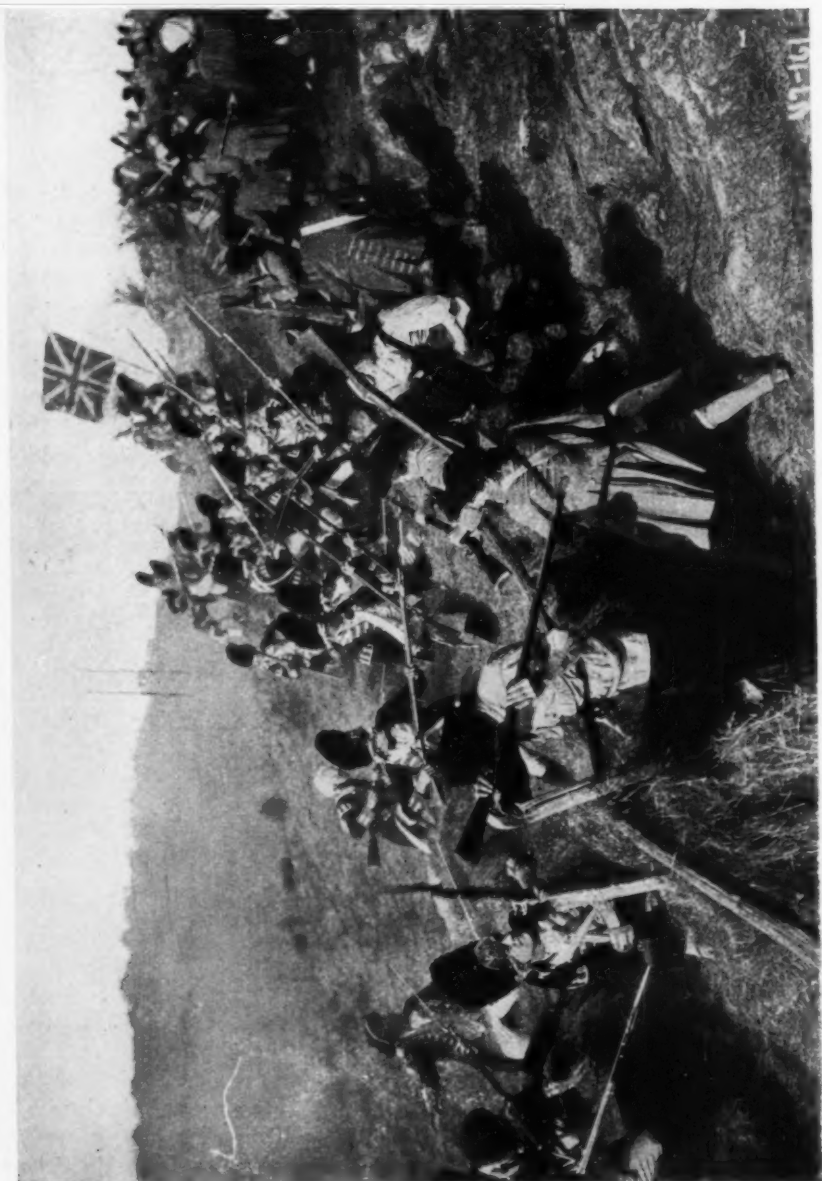
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other officers of that organization have witnessed the "shooting" of various scenes in "America," as have representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Lexington Historical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Colonial Dames, and other similar patriotic societies.



SAMUEL ADAMS GREETING A VISITOR TO THE HANCOCK-CLARKE HOUSE, LEXINGTON, MASS., IN D. W. GRIFFITH'S "AMERICA"

Government officials, the United States Army, prominent historians, patriotic societies, and descendants of Revolutionary families are aiding the noted director in every possible way, and there is every indication that the resulting picture will be one worthy of the great theme it depicts, with fidelity to historic facts.

Not only have the historical experts of these and similar organizations aided Griffith in the vast volume of research work made necessary by his elaborate plans, but the societies have placed at his disposal the famous old houses and other shrines for which they care, as locales, and their invaluable collections



UNITED STATES REGULARS, IN REDCOATS AND HOMESPUN REFIGHT THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL IN D. W. GRIFFITH'S "AMERICA"



THE FIGHT AT CONCORD BRIDGE

19-181

of relics and antiques for use as properties.

In this way Griffith has been able to use as properties in "America," the drum actually beaten at the Battle of Lexington, Major Pitcairn's pistols, flintlocks, vehicles, farming implements, and even garments of the Revolutionary period.

Traveling with his large company of players, technicians and advisers by

King George Third, as Minutemen of Concord and Lexington, as the blue and buff clad heroes of Washington's Army, and restaged the leading battles of the war of American freedom.

For this monumental undertaking, that of transcribing into the language of the silversheet the ideals upon which our country is founded, there is none better equipped by nature than Griffith. A scion of one of the first Virginia families, son



THE DRUM ACTUALLY USED AT THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON IS USED BY MISS IRMA HARRISON IN D. W. GRIFFITH'S "AMERICA"

special train, Griffith has visited the principal shrines of American liberty and used them for his films. From Lexington Common, the Hancock-Clarke house, and Bunker Hill he has swept South to Washington, to Richmond and along the James River to the Byrd mansion at Westover, and the Carter estate at Shirley.

Transporting large bodies of regular United States troops, loaned him through the courtesy of Secretary of War Weeks, Griffith has garbed them as redcoats of

of General Jacob Wark Griffith, of Civil War fame, Griffith has by inheritance a deep sense of the glorious idealism which moved our forefathers in their valiant struggles to found a new nation upon the sound bases of righteousness and idealism.

To these qualities in Griffith are added a rare devotion to that combination of beauty and truth we call art; a love of painstaking study; and a conscience which demands a strict adherence to meticulous authenticity in every detail.



THE MINUTEMEN PREPARE TO PROTECT HISTORIC BUCKMAN TAVERN



DIRECTOR GRIFFITH, CHARLES MARCH, ERVILLE ANDERSON AND CAROL DEMPSTER



EDWIN B. WORTHEN, PRESIDENT, LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND D. W. GRIFFITH INSPECT THE COSTUMES OF DOROTHY QUINCY, SAMUEL ADAMS, AND JOHN HANCOCK. PHOTO TAKEN AT THE HANCOCK-CLARKE HOUSE, LEXINGTON, MASS.



ONE OF THE VIRGINIA MANSIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD USED BY GRIFFITH IN MAKING "AMERICA"

"America"—the story of the American Revolution, of the high ideals which swayed the founders of the United States, of the sublime courage with which they worked to achieve their ideals—has long been Griffith's dream.

Of the prodigious labor of transforming that dream into reality, only those

were gone over in order to settle disputed points—points of little consequence to the average historian.

The selection of a cast was another point upon which Griffith spent much time. Thousands of actors and actresses were interviewed before the most fitting ones to portray George Washington,



THE MINUTEMAN IN D. W. GRIFFITH'S "AMERICA"

Original Flint-lock and Powder Horn used in Battle of Lexington

conversant with the making of a great film can know. The task of assembling a qualified staff of research experts who worked for months before a scene was taken, for example, was alone a tremendous task.

Public and private libraries were combed, museums and private collections of books, documents, letters, and diaries

Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Prescott, Lee, Dorothy Quincy and other leading characters were chosen.

Fortunately Griffith was saved much of the usual labor of selecting extra people. For, fired with an appreciation of the magnitude of the task of picturizing the Revolution, the United States Army and hundreds of Revolutionary descendants

stepped into the breach and offered their services.

At every historic spot where Griffith took scenes, hosts of Revolutionary descendants, volunteering and eager, were used as "extras." When finished this unique picture will be in a measure a catalogue of the descendants of Revo-

lutionary heroes in several sections of the country.

Third Cavalry, led in person by Major Wainwright, aide to Secretary Weeks, reproduced Morgan's raid.

The work still goes on. It will be many weeks before it is finished and ready for the public eye. And day by day the mail pouring into Griffith's office grows more voluminous with letters ex-



MISS CAROL DEMPSTER AND SOME FEATHERED ACTORS IN D. W. GRIFFITH'S "AMERICA"

lutionary heroes in several sections of the country.

Entering into Griffith's plans with enthusiasm, high army officers aided him and his research staff in drilling regular army troops in the manual of arms of Revolutionary days. Several infantry companies from New York refought the Battle of Bunker Hill; while the famous

pressing appreciation of the worthiness and magnitude of his task, with letters from historical authorities proffering their aid, and with letters from historical and patriotic societies tendering him the use of famous Revolutionary homes, valuable relics, and their personnel to make "America" equal to its theme and the greatest picture of them all.



AN OUTSTANDING PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF HIS FAMILY

Compiled by Lila James Roney



NESTLED on a hillside just west of the village of Saugerties, N. Y., stands an ancient stone dwelling. Its limestone walls, worn and weather-beaten by the storms of two hundred years, stand a fitting monument to the man who built them; but, like himself, now fallen and crumbling to decay.

What stories of romance and history if these stones could speak! For this, the home of Christian Meyer, sent from its walls more than twenty-five sons and grandsons, given by him to the cause of liberty!

To-day his name is but a memory; but his record of sacrifice and service mark him as one of the outstanding patriots of his day. Few gave more; few asked less. He sought only to serve, and found his reward in the triumph of the principles of liberty to which his life had been dedicated. His spirit still lives, and his blood imbued with the spark of rugged patriotism implanted by the old pioneer, flows through the veins of scores of American families of which he was progenitor.

Christian Meyer was a Palatine; one of those courageous followers of Luther, who, fleeing before the persecutions of intolerant Catholic Germany of that day, found refuge first in England, then a haven in the Colonies. Thus that passion

for freedom of religious thought which made him willingly suffer exile, found him receptive soil when the cause was political and social.

The exact date of the Palatines' arrival at the "Camp" is not a matter of record. It was some time in the early fall of 1710. Under date of November 14th of that year Governor Hunter, the English Governor of the Colony of New York, wrote: "Two villages are on the west side (of the Hudson River) near Sawyer's Creek. The inhabitants have already built comfortable huts and are now engaged in clearing the land."

One of these rude dwellings was the home of Christian Meyer. How long he remained at West Camp is not known; but later his name figures prominently in the activities of the Dutch pioneers at Katsbaan, N. Y. and his deed to a large tract of land west of the village of Saugerties is dated February 21, 1724. In this year he reared the rugged limestone walls of the house which for more than a century and a half was the homestead of the family. Now tottering to decay, it is the only visible memorial of the staunch old patriot. His grave, in a small enclosure, nearby, will soon be hopelessly lost to posterity. But, the records of the Revolutionary service of Christian Meyer and his family read like romance!

That Christian Meyer felt heavily his responsibilities as a citizen of the colonies that had given him refuge, is found in his activities in all matters of the colony, both civil and military. In 1738, he and his son John Wilhelm are recorded as members of Captain John Persen's Company of Foot. And, in 1730 Christian Meyer is mentioned as an elder of the church at Katsbaan, N. Y., the year in which the records of that church begin. Two years later, he was one of the builders of the stone church and his initials, with others of the founders are cut on stones set in the north wall with the date — 1732.

At the time of the Revolution, Christian Meyer was a very old man. But when the measures of the English Crown aroused

the patriots to action, though more than eighty-five years old, he was one of the first to sign the Articles of Association, and to pledge himself and his possessions to the cause of liberty. More than twenty-five sons and grandsons he gave to the cause; a record almost unequaled; certainly never surpassed.

Saugerties Chapter, Daughters of the

American Revolution, has identified the graves of some seventy patriots of the Revolution; twenty-three of these are of the family of Christian Meyer. With the exception of those buried in the cemeteries in the village of Saugerties and at Katsbaan, N. Y., the graves of

these patriots are in a deplorable condition. They are scattered throughout the country on the lonely hill-sides, on lands belonging to the early farm-houses. These ancient family burial plots have long been abandoned and in many instances are completely overgrown. To the natural loneliness and inevitable sadness is added the depressing evidences of human neglect. The once neat fences are decayed and fallen; briars and weeds grow



HISTORIC CHURCH AT KATSBAAAN, N. Y., WHERE THE "OLD DUTCH DOMINIE" INFLUENCED MANY TO JOIN

in tangled thickets over the forgotten graves; but on the stones covered with moss and lichen the faded inscriptions mutely speak the role the sleeper played in the great struggle, and each returning springtime brings the myrtle and the lilies of the valley planted so long ago — accepting the loneliness, showing that the spot was once loved, visited and cared for.

Christian Meyer was born in Wolferlingen, on the Rhine, March 14, 1688. He died at Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y., January 5, 1781, at the great age of 93. He married Ann Gurtruy Theunyes, during the voyage to America. Ann was born May 15, 1690; died January 9, 1766. The will of Christian Meyer is still preserved. It was executed March 15, 1775, proved May 8, 1781. It mentions his sons John Wilhelm, Johannes, Stephanus, Benjamin, Petrus and Tobias; the children of his deceased son Christian, Christian and Benjamin, heirs of his deceased daughter Maria, deceased wife of Hermon Valkenburgh; heirs of his deceased daughters Catrina and Christina; and his daughter Geertje, the wife of Henry Fiero. It liberates his old slave "Cuff," and provides for him for life.

Children:

1. Maria Elizabeth—bapt. Aug. 8, 1711. m. Hermon Valkenburgh.
2. John Wilhelm—bapt. Feb. 13, 1714. m. Sarah Newkirk.
3. Johan Peter—bapt. Nov. 5, 1715. died young.
4. Anna Christina—bapt. July 26, 1717. m. William Brown.
5. Catrina—bapt. May 10, 1719. died young.
6. Johannes—bapt. Apr. 30, 1721. m. Maria Osterhoudt.
7. Catrina—bapt. Dec. 25, 1724. m. Samuel Davenport.
8. Stephanus—bapt. Aug. 20, 1725. m. Geertje Osterhoudt.
9. Christian Jr.—bapt. 1727. m. Maria Snyder.
10. Geertje—bapt. Mar. 30, 1729. m. Henry Fiero.
11. Benjamin—bapt. Oct. 21, 1730. m. Lea Osterhoudt.
12. Petrus—bapt. June 4, 1732. m. Martje Louw.
13. Tobias—bapt. Feb. 9, 1734. m. Catrina Louw.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were bapt. at West Camp, N. Y.; numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 at Kingston N. Y.; number 13 at Katsbaan, N. Y.

I. Maria Elizabeth (Christian) was born at West Camp, N. Y., bapt. August 8, 1711; married Hermon Falkenburgh,

at Katsbaan, N. Y., in May, 1736. (Marriage record does not give date; it gives Hermon a resident of Albany Co.) Hermon was bapt. at West Camp, N. Y., on October 28, 1714. Maria died on March 17, 1769 and is buried on the Christian Meyer farm in the town of Saugerties, N. Y. Hermon was a soldier of the Revolution. (Robert's New York in the Revolution, page 94.)

Their children were:

1. Annatje—bapt. at Athens, N. Y. on March 7, 1737. m. at Katsbaan, N. Y. on April 13, 1762, Jacob Muller. He was a soldier of the Revolution.
2. Catharine—bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. on January 5, 1741. m. 1st. Petrus Langendyck; 2nd. Jacobus Winne. Jacobus was a soldier of the Revolution.
3. Johannes—bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. on August 8, 1746. m. Eva Dederick, who was bapt. April 21, 1757. Johannes died on September 24, 1827; Eva died on July 31, 1841. Johannes was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as a private in the First Regiment Ulster Co. Militia. He is buried at Unionville, in the town of Saugerties; his tombstone bears this inscription: "John Falkenburgh, who died 24 September 1827, aged 82 years, 2 months and 20 days."

II. John Wilhelm (Christian) was born at West Camp, N. Y., bapt. on February 13, 1714. He married Sarah Newkirk, at Kingston, N. Y., on September 30, 1737. Sarah was born in Hurley, N. Y., and bapt. at Kingston, N. Y., on October 16, 1715; and was a daughter of Ariaan Newkirk and Altjen Boogard. John Wilhelm died on September 12, 1794; Sarah died on June 19, 1788; they are buried on the old Christian Meyer farm in the town of Saugerties, N. Y.

John Wilhelm Meyer was an elder of the Katsbaan church in 1745, '59, '62 and '73. He was a member of Capt. John Persen's Company of Foot in 1738; a signer of the Articles of Association in 1775 and a member of the First Regi-

ment, Ulster County Militia during the Revolution.

Among the Revolutionary relics, in the old Senate House, at Kingston, N. Y., is the family wagon of John Wilhelm Meyer. It was used as an ambulance at the battle of Saratoga by his sons Johannes and Christian. When the militia returned victorious, Burgoyne, a prisoner under parole to England, rode in this wagon, driven by the Meyer brothers.

Children of John Wilhelm and Sarah Newkirk were:

1. Christian — bapt. Aug. 24, 1739. m. Annatje Wynkoop.
2. Altjen — born Mar. 11, 1741. m. Evert Wynkoop.
3. Hendricus — born Dec. 26, 1742. m. Neeitje Heermans.
4. Maria — born Nov. 2, 1743. m. Hezekiah Wynkoop.
5. Johannes — born Feb. 19, 1746. m. Celia Snyder.
6. Petrus — born June 25, 1750. d. young.
7. Tobias — born Dec. 26, 1751. d. young.
8. Leah — born Nov. 27, 1753. m. Johannes Snyder.
9. Benjamin — born Nov. 1, 1755. m. Annatje Heermans.
10. Samuel — born Feb. 6, 1757.

(Altjen was bapt. at Kingston, N. Y. all the others at Katsbaan, N. Y.)

IV. Anna Christina Meyer (Christian) was bapt. July 26, 1717 at West Camp, N. Y., married at Katsbaan, N. Y., April 22, 1738 William Brown. Anna died in 1743; William married 2nd Elizabeth Young, September 10, 1744.

Children:

1. Christian Brown bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. May 31, 1741. He was a soldier of the Revolution.
2. Christina Brown bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1743.

(These children are mentioned in the will of their grandfather in 1775.)

VI. Johannes Meyer (Christian) was born at West Camp, N. Y., bapt. at Kingston, N. Y., April 30, 1721; married at Katsbaan, N. Y., on November 2, 1753 Maria Osterhoudt, bapt. at King-

ston, N. Y., July 28, 1734. Johannes Signed the Articles of Association in 1775, and was a member of the first Regiment Ulster Co. Militia. The date of his death is not known; but he was one of the executors of his father's will in 1781.

Children:

1. Petrus — bapt. Dec. 26, 1754. m. Barbara Longyear.
2. Jesias — bapt. Feb. 3, 1756. m. Martje Legg.
3. William — bapt. Aug. 23, 1758. m. Rachel Myer.
4. Catharine — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1759.
5. Abraham — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Apr. 12, 1762. m. Annatje Du Bois.
6. Annatje — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1764.
7. Lea — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1771.
8. Maria — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1774.

VIII. Stephanus (Christian) was bapt. at Kingston, N. Y., on August 20, 1725. He married Grietje Osterhoudt, bapt. at Kingston, N. Y., on August 15, 1742, a daughter of Jan Peter Osterhoudt and Elizabeth Brink. Grietje died prior to her husband's will which was executed on December 3, 1789. Stephanus died May 7, 1790. He rests on the old farm of his father; his tombstone bears this inscription: "Stephanus Meyer, born July 25, 1725, died May 7, 1790." Stephanus signed the Articles of Association in 1775; and was a member of the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia during the Revolution. His will, dated December 3, 1789, mentions his children:

- Annatje — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Aug. 26, 1766.
 Christian — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Feb. 21, 1773.
 Isaac — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. May 10, 1775. m. Catharine Wells.
 Samuel — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Jan. 27, 1780. m. Margaret Post.
 Jeremiah — bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y. Mar. 20, 1784.

(Other children died in infancy.)



HOME OF CHRISTIAN MEYER ERECTED IN 1724

IX. Christian Meyer (Christian), bapt. in 1727 (date is not given in the record); married Maria Snyder.

They had two children, who are named in their grandfather's will in 1781; they received 100 pounds ("N. Y. State money").

1. Christian — bapt. at the Katsbaan church Oct. 14, 1752.
2. Benjamin — bapt. at the Katsbaan church Jan. 2, 1754.

These both served in the First Regiment Ulster Co. Militia.

X. Geertje (Christian) was bapt. March 30, 1729; married Hendrick Fiero. The dates of their deaths are not recorded, but they are both named in the will of Christian in 1781, receiving a legacy of 100 pounds.

Their children were bapt. at the Katsbaan church: (Buried in Katsbaan cemetery).

1. Christian — bapt. Dec. 26, 1751.
2. Valetin — bapt. Oct. 5, 1754.
3. Debora — bapt. Apr. 12, 1762. m. William Rightmyer.
4. John — bapt. Jan. 22, 1765.

5. Catharine — bapt. Aug. 3, 1768. m. Conrad Rightmyer.

6. Stephanus — bapt. Aug. 20, 1770.

Henry Fiero signed the Articles of Association; his son Christian served as a Lieut. in the Fourth Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia. His son Valetin served as a private, his name is spelled Voluntine in the record.

XI. Benjamin (Christian) was born at Saugerties, N. Y., on October 21, 1730; married at Kingston, N. Y., on August 13, 1756, Lea Osterhoudt, bapt. at Kingston, N. Y., February 11, 1783, a daughter of Teunis Osterhoudt and Catrina Legg. Benjamin Meyer died December 12, 1819. Lea died on June 22, 1812. They are buried in an ancient burial ground at Plattekill, N. Y. (town of Saugerties, N. Y.) Their tombstones are standing; the inscription: "Benjamin Myer A soldier of the Revolution, died 12 December 1819: aged 89 years, 1 month and 21 days." Benjamin Meyer (Myer) was an elder of the Katsbaan church in 1786. He signed the Articles

of Association in 1775; was a member of the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia in the war of the Revolution. He was a Trustee of the Commonwealth of Kingston, N. Y., in 1791.

Children: (All bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y.)

1. Teunis — bapt. Dec. 26, 1757. m. Cornelia Legg.
2. Christian — bapt. June 5, 1759. d. young.
3. Stephanus — born Nov. 8, 1760. m. Helena Low. (buried at Plattekill, N. Y.)
4. Petrus B. — born June 12, 1762. m. Jannetje Myer.
5. Catharine — bapt. April 10, 1769.
6. Annatje — born June 23, 1772.
7. Martje — bapt. May 10, 1775. m. John T. Schoonmaker.
8. Solomon — bapt. Oct. 11, 1780. d. young.

XII. Petrus (Christian) was born at Saugerties, N. Y., on June 4, 1732; married at Kingston, N. Y., November 29, 1753. Martje Louw (Low), bapt. October 7, 1736, daughter of Petrus Louw and Martje Van Keuren. Petrus Meyer died December 30, 1813; Martje died January 27, 1827. They rest in the cemetery in the village of Saugerties, N. Y. The inscription on his grave-stone: "Petrus Myer died 30 December 1813 — aged 81 years 5 months 26 days. A soldier of the Revolution."

Children: (bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y.)

1. Annatje — born Dec. 28, 1754.
2. Petrus Low — born Nov. 5, 1756. m. Neeltje Osterhoudt?
3. Catrina — born Mar. 20, 1759. m. Stephanus Fiero. (Rev. soldier)
4. Martje — born May 23, 1761.
5. Rachel — born April 6, 1764.
6. Abraham — born Oct. 24, 1766.
7. David — born Sept. 12, 1768. m. Catharine Myer.
8. Jonathan — born May 19, 1771. m. Annatje Mynderse.
9. Tjerk — born Sept. 23, 1773. m. Rebecca Brink.
10. Wyntje — born May 1, 1779. m. John Gillespy bapt. Feb. 18, 1773, son of Major John Gillespy, who commanded a Regiment in the Revolutionary war, and Madeline Smedes.

XIII. Tobias (Christian) was born at Saugerties, N. Y., on February 9, 1734; married at Katsbaan, N. Y., on April 10, 1757. Catrina Louw, bapt. at Kingston, N. Y., May 4, 1740; daughter of Petrus Louw and Martje Van Keuren. Tobias died January 28, 1809; Martje died September 23, 1813. Their graves are in a small enclosure on the Francis Myer farm at Mt. Marion, N. Y. His stone reads: "Lieut. Tobias Myer born 9 February 1734 died 28 January 1809." Tobias signed the Articles of Association in 1775. He was commissioned Lieut. in the Fourth Company, First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia on October 25, 1775. His name appears on the payrolls for 1779 and 1780. He was a Trustee of Kingston, N. Y., in 1792 and 1793.

Children of Tobias Meyer were:

1. Ephriam born at Saugerties, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1759. m. Jannetje Low.
 2. Petrus T. born at Saugerties, N. Y. Aug. 12, 1762. m. Rachel Low.
- (Ephriam and Petrus were soldiers of the Revolution.)

Children of John Wilhelm Meyer and Sarah Newkirk.

I. Christian (John W., Christian) was bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y., August 24, 1739; married at Kingston, N. Y., Annatje Wynkoop, bapt. October 22, 1744, daughter of Capt. Tobias Wynkoop and Leah Legg. Christian died May 31, 1817. Annatje died May 16, 1813. They lived between the settlements of Saxton and Kiskatom, N. Y. Their graves are on a farm near the Greene Co. line; Christian's stone bears this inscription: "Christian Meyer died 31 May 1817 aged 77 years 9 months and 7 days." Christian served as an ambulance driver at the battle of Saratoga under Gen. Gates, using his own horse and wagon. In 1779 he was a Second Lieut. in Capt. Abeel's Company, 11th

Regiment Albany Co. Militia. In 1781 he served in Lieut. Tobias Meyer's detachment, First Ulster Co. Militia.

Children:

1. Cornelius—born in Catskill, N. Y. Oct. 14, 1764. m. Mary Britt. (He was the only one of the 4th. generation of the family who served in the war of the Rev.)
2. Jonathan—born in Catskill, N. Y. Aug. 9, 1766. m. Catharine Van Leuven.
3. Hendricus—born in Catskill, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1768. m. Maria Persen.
4. Leah—born in Kiskatom, N. Y. Oct. 19, 1770. m. Andrew Van Leuven.
5. Hezekiah—born in Kiskatom, N. Y. June 8, 1775. m. Margaret Schoonmaker.
6. Catharine—born in Kiskatom, N. Y. Sept. 5, 1777. m. Samuel Wells.
7. Jannetje—born in Kiskatom, N. Y. June 10, 1784. m. Henry Brink.
8. Benjamin—born in Kiskatom, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1787. m. Rachel Myer.

II. Altjen (John W., Christian) was born in Saugerties, N. Y., on March 11, 1741; married at Katsbaan, N. Y., on May 30, 1765, Evert Wynkoop, bapt. at Katsbaan, N. Y., on September 8, 1743, son of Hezekiah Wynkoop and Maria Davenport. Altjen Meyer Wynkoop died December 16, 1796; Evert Wynkoop died April 6, 1830. They rest in an old family burial ground of the Wynkoops, on what is now the Winston farm, at Saugerties, N. Y. The original grant was made to Evert Wynkoop, the father of Hezekiah in 1722. Evert's stone bears this inscription: "Lieut. Evert Wynkoop, died 6 April 1830 aged 86 years 7 months and 8 days." Evert Wynkoop was commissioned a Lieut. of Militia on December 7, 1772. He was a signer of the Articles of Association in 1775, and served as an officer throughout the entire war.

Children:

1. Heseekiah—bapt. June 9, 1766. m. Elizabeth Dederick, daughter of Capt. Matthew Dederick and Maria Emerick; Capt. Matthew Dederick was Capt. of the First Regiment Ulster Co. Militia under Col. Johannes Snyder. His grave is in a field

southeast of the West Shore railroad at West Camp, N. Y.

2. Sarah—bapt. Jan. 12, 1768. m. Paul Van Steenburgh.
3. Henry—bapt. Sept. 19, 1769. m. Ariantje Louw.
4. William—bapt. May 20, 1774. m. Maria Trombour.

III. Hendricus (John W., Christian) was born at Saugerties, N. Y., December 26, 1742; married at Kingston, N. Y., May 3, 1780 Neeltje Heermans, bapt. September 21, 1752, a daughter of Gerrit Heermans and Grietje Schermerhorn. Hendricus died September 30, 1793; Neeltje died October 11, 1805. In early times there was a cluster of Revolutionary graves on what is called Mynderse hill, overlooking the Hudson, near the village of Saugerties, N. Y. Some years ago ruthless hands destroyed these stones and plowed over the ground, one stone was rescued by the Saugerties Chapter D. A. R., and placed in the cemetery in the village. It was the stone of Hendricus Myer. Hendricus Myer signed the Articles of Association in 1775; and served as an Ensign in the First Regiment Ulster Co. Militia, during the entire war.

Children:

1. Sarah—bapt. Feb. 4, 1781.
2. Jane—bapt. June 30, 1784.
3. Johannes—bapt. Jan. 16, 1787.
4. Maria—bapt. Aug. 31, 1790.
5. Geertje—bapt. Jan. 22, 1793.

IV. Maria (John W., Christian) was born November 2, 1743; married Hezekiah Wynkoop, a son of Capt. Tobias Wynkoop and Leah Legg. Hezekiah died June 19, 1839; Maria died March 20, 1820. They are buried in an old family cemetery at Saxton, N. Y. His inscription reads: "Hezekiah Wynkoop, a soldier of the Revolution who died 19 June 1839 aged 89 years 1 month and 22 days." Hezekiah Wynkoop was a signer of the Articles of Association in

1775, and served during the entire war. In 1832 he was one of the remaining 16 veterans who attended the celebration given by the people of Kingston, N. Y., to mark the 50th anniversary of the termination of the war.

Children :

1. Sarah—b. Aug. 19, 1775. m. Merchant Lawrence.
2. Leah—b. Oct. 5, 1777. m. Roswell Lawrence.
3. Tobias—b. May 3, 1780. m. Maria Suydam.
4. Evert—b. Nov. 7, 1784. m. Maria Allen.

V. Johannes (John W., Christian) was born at Saugerties, N. Y., February 19, 1746; married at Kingston, N. Y., November 16, 1774, Celia Snyder, daughter of Colonel Johannes Snyder and Rachel Swart; Colonel Johannes Snyder commanded the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia during the seven years of the war. He rests in the churchyard of the old First Reformed Dutch church in Kingston, N. Y. Johannes Meyer, Jr.,

was a signer of the Articles of Association in 1775; and served in the Regiment of his father-in-law throughout the war. He was a Fifer at the battle of Saratoga. He was an elder of the Katsbaan church for many years. He died January 5, 1829; Celia died May 24, 1827. They are buried in the Mountain View Cemetery at Saugerties, N. Y.

Children :

1. John Snyder—b. Oct. 16, 1776. m. Maria Myer.
2. Leah—b. Feb. 10, 1778. m. Gerrit Mynderse.
3. Tobias—b. Nov. 28, 1781. m. Hannah Post.
4. Peter I.—b. Jan. 24, 1786. m. Wyntje Myer, dau. of Cornelius Myer and Mary Britt. (Peter I. served in the war of 1812.)
5. Abraham b. Nov. 10, 1789. m. Elizabeth Wells. Abraham was Surrogate of Ulster Co. 1813-1815; and District Attorney 1820-1822.
6. Henry—b. Nov. 21, 1791. m. Sarah Wells.

VIII. Leah (John W., Christian) was born at Saugerties, N. Y., November



HOME OF PETRUS MEYER IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUGERTIES, N. Y., ERECTED IN 1759; NOW OCCUPIED BY A GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE FIFTH GENERATION

27, 1753; married November 21, 1779, Johannes Snyder (widower), son of Colonel Johannes Snyder and Rachel Swart. Johannes Snyder was a soldier of the Revolution; serving in the Regiment of his father. Leah died June 13, 1823; Johannes died October 15, 1815. They rest in the old cemetery at Plattekill, N. Y. Their stones are standing.

Children: John — b. Sept. 11, 1781. m. Anna Snyder.
Sarah — b. Sept. 2, 1785. m. Benjamin Myer.

IX. Benjamin (John W., Christian) was born at Saugerties, N. Y., November 1, 1755; married Annatje Heermans, born May 8, 1764. Benjamin served in the First Ulster Regiment of Militia. He died May 19, 1800; his tombstone is in the enclosure on the farm of his father and gives the dates of birth and death.

Children: Garritje, Sarah; Hendricus and William.

Children of Johannes Meyer and Maria Osterhoudt.

I. Petrus (Johannes, Christian) was bapt. December 26, 1754; married Barbara Longyear at Kingston, N. Y., October 22, 1752. Petrus died June 9, 1827; Barbara died October 28, 1828. They are buried on the farm which was their home in the town of Ulster, N. Y. Petrus signed the Articles of Association in 1775; and served in the Fourth Co., First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia.

Children:

1. Maria — bapt. Apr. 15, 1781.
2. Catharine — bapt. July 28, 1782.
3. Leah — bapt. Sept. 24, 1783.
4. Levi — bapt. Dec. 11, 1785.
5. Solomon — bapt. Mar. 11, 1787.
6. Margret — bapt. July 1, 1788.

II. Jesaisas Myer (Johannes, Christian) was bapt. February 3, 1756; married Martje Legg, bapt. at Kingston, N. Y., May 3, 1762, dau. of Samuel Legg

and Sarah DuBois. Jesaisas signed the Articles of Association in 1775. He died June 18, 1830; Martje died August 28, 1839.

Children: Sarah, Samuel, William E., Maria, Jane, Elizabeth and Margret.

III. William Meyer Jr. (Johannes, Christian) was bapt. August 23, 1758; married at Kingston, N. Y., May 17, 1787, Rachel Myer, dau. of Petrus and Martje Low Meyer. William died July 21, 1840; Rachel died September 9, 1848. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia. He attended the celebration given in Kingston, N. Y., in 1832, being one of the 16 remaining veterans of the county of Ulster. In the list his age is given as 74 years. His tombstone in the cemetery at Saxton, N. Y., has this inscription: "William Myer, Soldier of the Revolution, died 21 July 1840 aged 81 years 11 months 16 days."

Children: Levi, Rebecca, Tjerk, David, Sarah and Mary.

V. Abraham (Johannes, Christian) bapt. April 12, 1762; married at Kingston, N. Y., December 3, 1789, Annatje DuBois, bapt. March 11, 1770. Abraham died July 26, 1821; Annatje died October 11, 1839. They are buried in the cemetery in the village of Saugerties, N. Y. Their stones are standing. Abraham was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia.

Children: Moses, Anna, Lena, John, David and Benjamin.

Children of Benjamin Meyer and Lea Osterhoudt.

I. Teunis (Benjamin, Christian) bapt. December 26, 1757; married Cornelia Legg. Teunis died November 22, 1831; Cornelia died September 17, 1845. They rest in the old cemetery at Plattekill.

N. Y. The inscription on his stone is "Teunis Myer died 22 Nov. 1831, aged 76 years. A Revolutionary Patriot." Teunis served in the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia.

Children: Benjamin, Jane and Solomon.

III. Stephanus Meyer (Benjamin, Christian) bapt. November 8, 1760; married at Esopus, N. Y., Helena Low, bapt. at Kingston, N. Y., April 28, 1765, daughter of Ephriam Low and Maria Rosa. Stephanus served in the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia during the Revolution. He was placed on the Pension roll from Ulster Co., August 23, 1833. He died April 4, 1841; Helena died February 6, 1854. They are buried in the cemetery at Plattekill, N. Y. They had no children. Tombstones are standing.

Peter B. (Benjamin, Christian) was born June 12, 1762; married at Katsbaan, N. Y., July 26, 1795, Jane Myer, daughter of Petrus Myer and Martje Low. Peter B. served in the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia. He died March 30, 1841; Jane died August 5, 1850. They rest in the old cemetery at Plattekill, N. Y., west of the church; his tombstone gives the dates of birth and death: "born 12 June 1762, died 30 March, 1841."

Children: Marie, Stephan, Leah, William, John P., Ann Eliza, Peter Ostrander and Helen.

Children of Petrus Meyer and Martje Low.

II. Petrus Low Meyer (Petrus, Christian) was born November 5, 1756; married at Kingston, N. Y., June 12, 1777, Neeltje Osterhoudt; Petrus died October 24, 1845; Neeltje died January 26, 1846; Petrus Low Myer signed the Articles of

Association in 1775. He served under Cols. Pawling, Snyder and Hasbrouck until the fall of 1779.

Children:

1. Henry — bapt. Jan. 3, 1778. m. Nellie Baer.
 2. Ephriam — bapt. June 18, 1791. m. Maria Sagendorf.
 3. Stephan — bapt. Apr. 22, 1786. m. Elizabeth Mower.
 4. Wyntje — bapt. Oct. 7, 1794. m. John P. Mower.
- (Other children died unmarried.)

III. Catrina (Petrus, Christian) was born March 20, 1759; married November 16, 1775, Stephan Fiero, bapt. June 12, 1750, son of John Christian Fiero and Christiana Snyder. Stephan died September 16, 1831; Catrina died August 4, 1843. They are buried in the cemetery at Katsbaan, N. Y. His tombstone bears this inscription: "Ensign Stephan Fiero died 16 September 1831 aged 81 years 5 months. He served in the Fourth Regiment Ulster Co. Militia."

Children:

- Sara bapt. Jan. 3, 1778.
 Jacob bapt. Jan. 27, 1780.
 Petrus Myer — bapt. Aug. 21, 1796.
 Elizabeth bapt. Sept. 16, 1799.

Children of Tobias Meyer and Catrina Low.

I. Ephriam (Tobias, Christian) born at Saugerties, N. Y., October 21, 1759; married February 9, 1782, Jannetje Low, bapt. February 9, 1762. Ephriam was a soldier of the Revolution and served from 1778-1782, in Capt. Dewitt's Company, First Ulster Regiment of Militia. He was placed on the Pension roll March 12, 1833. He attended the celebration given in 1832 at Kingston, N. Y., he was one of the 16 remaining veterans of the Revolution. He died February 18, 1843; his wife died May 15, 1848. They are buried at Katsbaan, N. Y..

their stones are standing with the dates of birth and death.

Children:

1. Tobias bapt. Aug. 3, 1784.
2. Maria bapt. May 9, 1786.

II. Peter T. (Tobias, Christian) was born August 12, 1762; married February 1, 1787, Rachel Low, bapt. June 12, 1763. Peter T. was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in Capt. Dewitt's Company, First Ulster Regiment of Militia. He died October 10, 1839; Rachel died October 26, 1801. They are buried on the Francis Myer farm at Mt. Marion, N. Y. His stone reads: "Here lies Peter T. Myer a Revolutionary soldier died 10 October 1839 aged 77 years 1 month and 28 days."

Child:

1. Ephriam born May 19, 1791. m. 1st Sally Myer, 2nd. Rachel Brink.

Fourth Generation.

Child of Christian Meyer and Annatje Wynkoop.

Cornelius Myer (Christian, John Wilhelm, Christian) was born October 14, 1763, in Catskill, N. Y. He married Mary Britt, at Kingston, N. Y., on April 29, 1787; she was a daughter of Nicholas Britt and Margret Backer. Cornelius was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in the First Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia. He died July 22, 1828; Maria died September 17, 1845. They are buried in an old family cemetery near the line of Greene and Ulster counties. His stone has this inscription: "Cornelius Myer died 22 July 1828 aged 63 years 9 months 7 days. A soldier of the Revolutionary war."

Children:

1. Wynthje born Jan. 30, 1788. m. Peter I. Myer.
2. Neeltje born Jan. 30, 1790.
3. Jonathan born May 5, 1792.

THE MAGAZINE PRIZE CONTEST ENDS MARCH 1, 1924.

The prizes offered to the Chapters securing the greatest number of subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, in proportion to membership has aroused keen rivalry and the contest is spirited.

A tally, based on the number of subscriptions received from the beginning of the contest (July 1, 1923) to the present time, and not on percentage of membership in each Chapter, shows that John Reily Chapter of Ohio is in the lead; Faith Trumbull, Conn., ranks second, Jackson-Madison, Tenn., third, and Mahwenawasigh, N. Y. and Berks County, Pa., are tied for fourth place.

This order of winning Chapters may be reversed any time, judging from the number of subscriptions received daily by the Treasurer General. The percentage basis on which the contest is conducted makes it possible for the smallest Chapter to carry off the prize, even though its membership is considerably less than others.

HELP YOUR CHAPTER CARRY OFF THE HONORS IN THE MAGAZINE CONTEST! Subscription price, \$2.00 a year.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEBRASKA

The D. A. R. of Nebraska have just completed a splendid two years under the able leadership of Mrs. Charles Fielding Spencer, who has held office consecutively in various organizations in this state for the past twenty-six years. Four new chapters have been added to the State Conference,—Cozad, Coleridge, Minatare, and St. Edwards, the last one taking for their name "Mary S. Lockwood." The State Regent has officially visited every Chapter once during the two year term of her office. The State By-laws have been changed so that there is election every year, part of the officers being elected on the even, and part on the odd calendar year. It adds zest to the Conference. We are entitled to fifty delegates to Continental Congress but owing to the distance the attendance is usually from fifteen to twenty. We have a National Cemetery in Nebraska, Fort McPherson, and the Daughters of the American Revolution place flowers on each grave on Memorial Day. In 1922, during the services, our State Chairman of the Flower Committee, Mrs. Y. A. Hinman, slowly circling in an aeroplane over the cemetery, scattered flowers on the last resting places of those who died for their country.

The outstanding feature of Mrs. Spencer's term has been the carrying through of her scheme for a traveling genealogical library. To date the Conference has voted \$400 to this project, and we have four boxes of books routed over the State, each box remaining with a Chapter two weeks, affording a wonderful opportunity to those who are far from libraries large enough to possess a genealogical department.

Nebraska Conference is proud to be represented among the Vice-Presidents General by one whose graciousness and sound judgment have been our assets for years, Mrs. Ellet G. Drake, one admirably qualified to hold that office, having served the State as Vice-Regent, and Regent, besides many other local, State and National offices.

Our State work among foreigners is necessarily limited to our two large cities. Historical pageants, county histories, tree planting, conservation of our native wild flowers, and marking of historical spots have been notable data in chapter reports.

CATHARINE WILLIAMS MOORE,
Retiring State Recording Secretary.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual autumn meeting, on Friday, October 19, 1923, at the Jersey City Woman's Club, Jersey City, the two local Chapters, Paulus Hook and Bergen, being the hostesses.

Three special guests, Mrs. William S. Walker, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General, and the State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. Paul Kitt, also Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Chaplain General and Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Vice-President General of New Jersey, were seated upon the platform.

An army bugler from Fort Jay at Governor's Island, N. Y. sounded "Assembly" at 10.40 A.M. and at 10.45 "Reveille" called the Daughters to the auditorium. The colors, National and State with Chapter flags following, preceded the Officers and guests to the platform.

After the invocation, Mrs. Charles R. Banks, State Regent, declared the meeting in session. The call to the colors was sounded by the bugler, all standing at attention, after which the flags were grouped upon either side of the platform. Then followed the "Pledge to the Flag of the United States" and "The American's Creed," ending with the singing of "The Star Spangled banner." About three hundred members and guests were present.

Miss Nelson, Regent of Paulus Hook Chapter, in a gracious speech, welcomed the Daughters to Jersey City and the State Regent was most happy in her response.

The various State Chairmen presented three-minute outlines of their respective work for the ensuing year, which were listened to with great attention. Two songs were sung by the Daughters, one, the "D. A. R. Song," composed by Mrs. A. J. Rider, Regent of Kate Aylesford Chapter, and the other entitled "Banner Most Glorious," composed by Miss Lucy F. Nelson, Regent of Paulus Chapter.

Mrs. William J. Ward, Regent of Bergen Chapter, was presented by the State Regent, and cordially invited every one to partake of luncheon, which was awaiting the members and guests at the Carteret Club. What more fitting name or place than this could have been chosen for the New Jersey Daughters to break bread at mid-day? Governor Carteret! One of New Jersey's Colonial Governors, whose

home was famous for its hospitality and good cheer.

At the conclusion of the luncheon the afternoon session was continued at the Jersey City Woman's Club. The meeting opened by the members and guests singing "America." A telegram from Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, expressing regret at her inability to be present, was received and read by the State Regent. Mrs. Walker related with much pride how her own State (Oregon) had won the \$1,000 prize in the tree planting contest. Mrs. Brosseau was especially interesting in presenting her work at Ellis Island. Mrs. Paul Kitt, State Regent of Missouri, was happy in her remarks and brought enlightening information on the Students' Fund.

After the benediction, which was delivered by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, the State Regent declared the meeting adjourned.

NETTIE HELLERMAN,
Secretary Pro Tem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For the second time in the history of Mary Torr Chapter, the New Hampshire State Conference was held in Rochester, October 19 and 20, 1923. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President-General, was present, as were also seven past State Regents who are now honorary State Regents, and three past presidents of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The conference was called to order Friday morning by Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, State Regent, who presided throughout. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Faye Seavey, Regent of Mary Torr Chapter, and a response was made by Mrs. G. H. Warren, State Vice Regent. The State Treasurer, Mrs. Ira F. Harris, reported a balance in the treasury of \$1,241.56, including \$300 in Liberty bonds. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Walter H. Story for her remarkable research work as state historian.

The new mode of salute to the flag recently adopted in Washington at a joint meeting of the American Legion and the N. S. D. A. R., co-operating with the President of the United States, was explained and the salute given by placing the right hand upon the left breast and repeating the words, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Donald Fraser, pastor of the First Congregational Church, after which greetings were extended to the visiting Daughters by Miss Annie Wallace, Vice-President General from New Hampshire, and

Charles G. Jenness, President of the Chamber of Commerce. F. W. Burrows of New York, editor and lecturer, delivered the principal address taking for his subject, "The Constitution of the United States and Twentieth Century Thought."

The conference was honored by having for its distinguished guests Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General, and Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Annie Wallace, Vice President General and Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, former Vice President General, and Mrs. Lenora L. Farnham, State Regent of Vermont.

Mrs. Cook was heartily greeted by the conference. She addressed the assembly as "friends" and was frequently applauded. She chose for her theme "Be of Your Generation." Many interesting experiences were related by her concerning her work in connection with the N. S. D. A. R. She urged her hearers to keep abreast of the times and in closing declared a search for knowledge to be one of the most fascinating pursuits in life.

The evening session opened with an organ recital by Mrs. Grace Gunnison, of the hostess chapter. Rev. W. H. Burk, D. D., of Valley Forge, gave a stereopticon lecture covering the ground made sacred by Washington and his troops at Valley Forge, Pa. This lecture was followed by an address by Miss Janet Richards of Washington, D. C., lecturer and parliamentarian. The conference voted the following contributions: Two hundred dollars to the Student Loan fund, \$50 to the Philippine scholarship, \$100 to the Forestry department, \$5 per month to the Real Daughters of the Revolution, \$5 for sustaining membership in the Audubon society. It was also voted to contribute \$100 for the New Hampshire bell to be placed in the Peace Tower at Valley Forge. Miss Annie Wallace volunteered to furnish the money necessary for the printing of 10,000 copies of the new flag code rules. The sum of \$27 was donated to the Neighborhood House at Dover. The Budget Committee was composed of Mrs. Otto C. Heim, Mrs. George Hunt and Mrs. Ira F. Harris.

The Nominating Committee, of which Miss Alice L. Dana of Concord was chairman, presented the name of Mrs. George H. Warren, for State Regent, Miss Olive M. Chelsey, M. D., State Vice Regent; and Mrs. C. H. Carroll for State Secretary, all of whom were elected. Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, retiring State Regent, was elected Honorary State Regent.

MRS. J. SHERMAN RICHARDSON,
State Secretary

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Kinnikinnik Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.), has had a very successful year under the guidance of Mrs. Robert Bruce Wolf, Regent. Ten new members were added during the year, making a membership of 97 resident and 14 non-resident members.

An innovation in our programs this year was series of instructive studies on the Constitution of the United States. This work was in charge of Mrs. J. R. Friedline, a former regent. Sometimes the work took the form of a talk and at other times that of a question and answer box. The work continued through the year and proved both instructive and interesting. Not over ten minutes was allowed for this. At the December meeting a stereopticon lecture was given by a prominent architect on Colonial Homes.

On Washington's Birthday meeting we gave a Colonial Play, Love and Tea, by Anna Phillips See, in the Community Theater, followed by a social hour in the loft. The costumes of the actors and the settings of the stage were worked out in detail and real Colonial furniture was used, donated by resident Daughters. It was both an artistic and financial success and typified splendidly the spirit of the day.

During the summer months the Chapter was hostess at the Soldiers and Sailors Club on alternate Mondays. Special entertainments were given on holidays and the members shared in providing refreshments for various parties.

The Chapter went on record as favoring the observance of Better Film Week, thus showing its interest in the betterment of community conditions generally. Constitution Day was observed through the Committee on Patriotic Education in the schools and through the pulpits of the city.

We have fully met all requests for contributions asked for by the National Society, giving as follows: \$25 to the Tamassie Industrial School, on our annual-for-four-years pledge, thus making us a patron of the School. \$15 for the drinking fountain in the new building. \$26 for printing the second edition of the Manual for Immigrants. \$25 for the American International College at Springfield. \$5 pledged at our State Conference for work at Ellis Island. Besides this we have con-

tributed to local causes as follows: \$25 to the milk fund for undernourished children; \$5 for a medal to be awarded to the student in the rural school districts making the highest average in U. S. History; \$5 for the general entertainment fund of the Soldiers and Sailors Club.

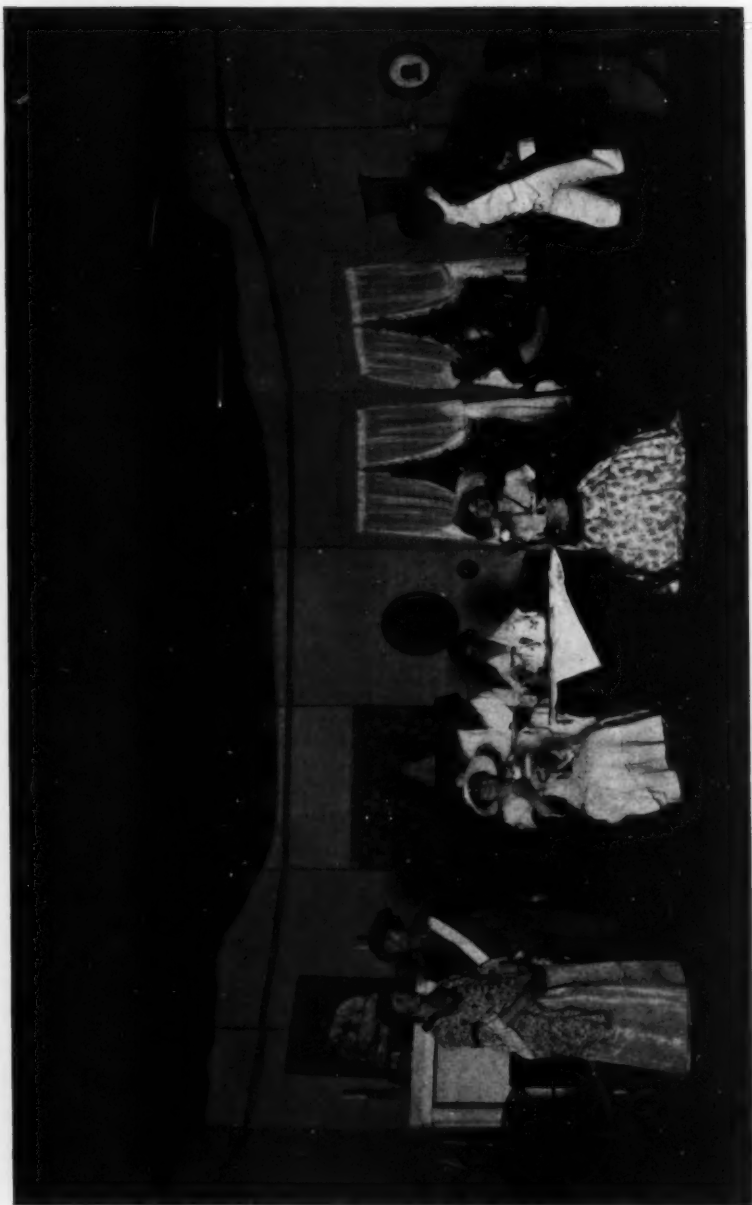
Two copies of the D. A. R. Magazine were placed in the Public and Colorado College libraries for general readers.

We wish to make acknowledgment of two gifts: An unbound copy of the Spirit of the Revolution, as evidenced by the revolutionary and ancestral records of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In compliance with the request of the donor, Mr. Frank H. Pettengel of Los Angeles, the book was bound in the colors of the S. A. R. and has been placed in our library. The other gift is a beautiful flag from Mrs. Augusta Earle, one of our Chapter members.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Preston's paper on The Ancestral Tree, read before our Chapter last spring, was sent to the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee. We are proud indeed to be represented by such an able and interesting paper.

LILLIAN M. JOHNSON,
Historian.

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Mich.), having changed its annual meeting from February to June reports work for a year and a half. Fourteen new members have joined us, the largest accession of any previous year, making fifty-nine enrolled members, fifteen of whom are non-resident. Our subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine number 11. The Chapter furnishes the magazine for the Public Library as well as the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" and the genealogical issues of the Boston Transcript. We have purchased five lineage books, 58-62, and five Smithsonian Reports, completing both sets to date, with the exception of Report 15. We have been presented with the first 13 reports, bound in leather. The historian located the graves of two of her Revolutionary ancestors in Fairview Cemetery, New Britain, Conn. The Chapter there will place markers at her graves.



Scene from a Colonial Play entitled "Love and Tea" by Anna Phillips Sec, given by the Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnik Chapters of Colorado Springs. The stage was set with furniture of the revolutionary period, loaned by Chapter members.

Mrs. H. A. Vennema, director of the Boys' Club, gave a report of the International Conference of Boys' Clubs at Indianapolis. She was followed by Mrs. Edward, of Peru, Ind., of the National League of Women Voters, telling of the work of the League. A concert, given by the Green Bay Violin Quartet, netted the Chapter \$110.25. The moving picture "Grandma's Boy" brought us \$37.25. The proceeds from the entertaining pantomime "The Toy Shop" amounted to \$62.50. Probably our most successful affair socially was the Colonial party on Washington's Birthday, the quaint costumes, the minuet, folk dances, and old time songs furnished a most pleasing entertainment and added \$50.00 to our treasury.

The Chapter contributed to the budget \$41. Our Memorial Park work is progressing, on which we expended \$81 this year. A loose leaf binder for the application papers costing \$4 filled a long felt want. The unfortunate women at the County Infirmary were the recipients of a box of good things at Christmas and at Easter. We sent through the American Legion a quantity of canned fruit and pickles to the hospital for tubercular soldiers at Camp Custer. We contributed \$10 to the Near East Relief Fund and presented the janitor of the Boys' Club with \$10.

For Americanization work, we furnished 100 copies of The American's Creed for the history books at the schools and distributed 10 "Emigrant Manuals" at the night school. We had printed 500 cards denoting the days when the flag should be displayed. These were distributed to the schools, fire engine houses, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, City Council Rooms and the Menominee Club. We furnished the quota asked of us for a trained worker at Ellis Island. Our energies in Americanization are devoted largely to our D. A. R. Boys' Club which seems to be generally known throughout the country as a club managed by women with no financial support, except as interested friends respond. We have just closed our eighth year with a roll of 811 boys. Our director, Mrs. H. A. Vennema, and the "Big Sister" of the club Miss Margaret Trudell, attended the International Federation of Boys' Clubs in Washington, May 7 to 11, 1923. Our boys took first prize for their cartoon work, even as they did last year at Indianapolis. The club rooms are open every night in the week; on Thursday nights, being assembly night, the hall is packed. The singing is wonderful. This is always followed by the salute to the flag and the song, "My Own U. S." A successful Scout-Troop is maintained, and two basket-ball teams, over which the boys are

very enthusiastic. They are developing some excellent players and have their full share of victories in contests with other teams. The moving picture machine furnishes amusement on assembly night.

This has been a wonderful year in gifts to the club. Through the generosity of the Wells family, in their desire to "carry on" the work, so nobly begun by the late Mr. J. W. Wells, a new steam-heating plant, embracing a complete system of floor drains in every basement room has been installed, costing \$2,175. This opens up much available space in the basement, hitherto unused. They also have contributed about \$600 toward the maintenance of the club. Mr. M. B. Lloyd's gift of \$1,500 remodelled a lumber room, converting it into a billiard room with two billiard tables. Other gifts were a third billiard table, a complete set of furnishings for the Senior Club room and radio work rooms, a large rug and settee for the reading room, \$20 for magazines, \$25 in money, two tons of coal, many books and other minor gifts. The billiard room is open only to boys 16 or over. Thirty-five members earned a dollar each toward the maintenance of the Boys' Club.

Aside from these improvements, the Chapter itself has disbursed \$964.58 and, with the balance in the bank and the liberty bonds, \$1,375.53 have passed through the hands of the treasurer.

HARRIET W. BILL,
Historian.

Tennent Chapter, (Asbury Park, N. J.).

The year 1922-23 has been a busy and successful year. Our work has been on the lines suggested by our National Officers. Our Registrar reports our Chapter now numbers fifty-eight members with several names on our waiting list.

We have held nine regular meetings during the year, each being presided over by our Regent, Mrs. Joseph A. Reid. Tennent Chapter was represented at the State Conference and at the Continental Congress.

One of our most alert and vigilant committees has been that on the correct use of the flag. From three hotels, at the request of the committee, tattered and torn flags have been removed and replaced by new ones. In another instance, a flag soiled, torn and tied in a knot, was attached to a painter's ladder as a sign of danger. The flag was removed from this unworthy place after three requests from our Regent. Sad to say, the man who in this instance so desecrated our national emblem was not of foreign birth, but a free

born American. From these and other instances Tennent Chapter has learned the necessity for each member to know and teach the correct use of the flag.

Our year presents a record of work done along lines educational, memorial, commemorative and patriotic. We have contributed to the Crossnore School of North Carolina, the Berry School, Maryville College, the American International College, the Fitts' Scholarship, and the Yardley Scholarship. We have given our full quota to the Manual for Immigrants and sent our contribution to the D. A. R. worker at Ellis Island, New York, and as a local work have given prizes for the best essays on Americanization presented by the pupils of the night school at Long Branch, New Jersey. Other calls to which we have responded were the Administration Building Fund at Washington D. C., the State Utility Fund and the National Old Trails Committee. There has been founded and dedicated at Toms River, New Jersey, an American Legion Convalescent Home. On the day of its dedication the Governor of New Jersey said: "This is not an institution, it is a home." The chairman of its Board of Governors said at the same time: "Here in this quiet house, surrounded by these great trees, the convalescent soldier for whom there seems to be no place is welcomed, and by judicious treatment and a life free from all care he is brought back to normal health, and if this cannot be his way is made peaceful for the 'going west'." This home is approved by the State Veterans Bureau and five counties of the State of New Jersey look after its interest. It was counted a privilege by Tennent Chapter to have a part in this work.

The first memorial work of the year was done by our Regent on Armistice Day, by placing flags upon the grave of a soldier of the Continental Army of 1776. This grave two years ago was marked by Tennent Chapter.

Our special memorial service was connected with the annual pilgrimage of the Chapter on Flag Day to that sacred shrine situated on the battlefield of Monmouth, Old Tennent Church. Tennent Chapter during the year has enjoyed two social events, one an illustrated lecture on "The Romance of American History" and our Chapter program at each meeting. Each meeting is preceded by a luncheon and the afternoon greatly enjoyed by all. At the Marlborough Hotel has been held our two special social functions, the first being our annual birthday banquet at which our Regent was hostess; the second was a surprise luncheon given to our Regent. In each in-

stance we had as our guest of honor, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, formerly State Regent of New Jersey; now Vice-President General.

Our President General in her message in the June number of the D. A. R. Magazine has suggested to us the study of the Constitution and adds further the wisdom of beginning this work in each Chapter. I earnestly hope during the coming months, Tennent Chapter will heed these words and make a study of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Only in this way shall we be able to tell what we believe to be the foundation of our Government and the basis of American citizenship. Combined with this will follow the interpretation of the meaning of the Flag.

SARAH R. ERRICKSON,
Historian.

Campbell Chapter (Nashville, Tenn.), was organized December 20, 1894, (as Chapter No. 106), by Margaret Campbell Pilcher. Our Chapter has answered to all calls of the National Society as far as was in her power. Our Regent, Mrs. C. A. Marshall, is working seriously and efficiently for the highest aims,—patriotism, home and country.

The Chapter now has 119 members, in the past year we have had six new members and 16 papers in Washington for verification.

This year we have paid our quota for the Manual and Tennessee room. We have contributed \$5.00 to the marker to be placed at Watauga Old Fields. We gave a beautifully bound Webster's Dictionary as a prize for the best essay on "Why I want to be an American", at the Watkins Night School, conducted for the working boys and girls. We contributed to a scholarship on George Peabody College for Teachers. We have two aims before us in local work. The first is a full scholarship at Peabody College for some girl who will pledge herself to teach two years in our rural schools of Tennessee. This scholarship we intend to honor by the name of Margaret C. Pilcher, the founder of Campbell Chapter. The other has been before the State for some time. It is to advocate the marking of (by the Tennessee Daughters), that spot where the first settlers of Nashville landed and defended themselves from hostile Indians. This spot we hope to make not only the opening wedge to beautify the banks of the Cumberland River at Nashville, but a worthy memorial to those noble souls who brought Anglo-Saxon bravery together with Virginia culture and the patriotism of North and South Carolina, and made a home for unborn generations on the banks of the Cumberland.

MRS. L. B. FITTE,
Historian.

Washington-Lewis Chapter (Fredericksburg, Va.). We celebrated our first anniversary, June 20th, Betty Washington Lewis's one hundred and nineteenth birthday anniversary. The meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming. The rooms were beautifully decorated with blue and white larkspur and red roses. After the election of officers and routine of business, refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed. The same officers were re-elected except Mrs. W. M. Hamlet who, on account of ill health, declined the office of Vice-Regent. Mrs. H. H. Smith was elected to fill her place and Miss Elizabeth Lee Broun was elected as Corresponding Secretary. We have thirty-eight charter members and several applications.

Regular meetings have been held, with a delightful historic program. A special meeting in October celebrated the Battle of Yorktown. Historic days have been observed and on March 6th, Mary Washington's birthday, Mrs. Alvin Rowe lent us her home for a loan exhibition, which proved both interesting and profitable. On Washington's Birthday we gave a picture of George Washington to the High School. Before this we had given thirty books to the High School Library. We paid all State and National dues and contributed to the Signers' Tablet, the Yorktown Custom House, and Ivakota.

Besides this we got out a guide to Fredericksburg, giving the fifty-six points of interest in the order in which they come, and submitted to the State Historian papers on the historic women of Virginia.

But our main work has been "Save Kenmore," the home of Colonel Fielding Lewis, who made the first guns for the Revolutionary army and sacrificed his whole fortune in so doing, and his wife Betty, the only sister of George Washington. Before we were an authorized Chapter we sent to the 1922 Congress two representatives to bring Kenmore to the attention of patriotic women. Mrs. E. F. Birkhead and Mrs. H. H. Smith, by personal appeals to individuals created enough interest to induce sixteen women, representing different States, to visit us. They saw Kenmore, heard its history and realized what we were attempting. They advised that we form a Kenmore Association, which we did, our charter being dated May 7, 1922, Betty Washington's wedding day. Then our work began, and we got results. Our first dollar came from Mrs. James H. Campbell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., our first thousand dollars from Colonel I. N. Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun. July 6th we opened a drive. We had the honor of being addressed by our Vice-President, Hon.

Calvin Coolidge. Mrs. Coolidge was with him and other distinguished guests. Our beloved State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, made the appeal which brought six thousand dollars from Fredericksburg. Our letters brought six thousand more, and in September we made a payment of twelve thousand dollars, took over the property and rented it for enough to pay the interest on the deferred payments. When the Congress met April 16, 1923, we had paid fifteen thousand dollars. Kenmore was half paid for.

Mrs. H. H. Smith has spoken for Kenmore at the Virginia and Maryland State Conferences and before various Chapters in several States. We had the honor of presenting Kenmore to the National Congress on April 19, and to the Sons of the American Revolution in Nashville, on May 21. In every instance the results have been satisfactory. Our Chapter was represented at the Congress by Mrs. W. N. Hamlet, Vice-Regent.

The crowning joy of our year came in April, when it was our privilege to entertain the Virginia delegation and many representatives from sister states. Through the courtesy of the Masons and of Mrs. D. D. Wheeler, of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and others, the Lodge, where George Washington was made a Mason, the Mary Washington House, Mary Washington Monument, Rising Sun Tavern, etc., were open to our guests. Residents of Fredericksburg met the trains with their cars and many historic points were visited. A lunch was served in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. Here Mrs. Nivens of Mt. Vernon Chapter spoke a few words of appreciation. After luncheon Chatham, Snowden, Belmont and Federal Hill were visited, and last of all our beautiful Kenmore. Our guests left at 4:50 P. M. after a day which to us was full of pleasure.

On Tuesday, the 24th, we had the honor of entertaining Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the newly elected President General, with the National Board of Officers and State Regents. Again the Fredericksburg ladies with their cars went the rounds of the many historic places, ending the morning at Chatham, the beautiful home of Colonel and Mrs. D. B. Devore, where we were entertained at luncheon.

Between the courses of the luncheon the story of Kenmore was told, and then Mrs. Cook, whose charming personality had won all hearts, came forward and made her first public speech since her election as President General. She thanked the Chapter and our gracious host and hostess, Colonel and Mrs. Devore, for the privilege of seeing our his-



COLONIAL ENTERTAINMENT BY CHRISTOPHER HARRISON CHAPTER

toric city. She complimented the Chapter on its work, and said she hoped to be with us another year to help us celebrate the accomplishment of our aims. Reluctantly we bade good-bye to Chatham and our hosts, and after visiting the Rising Sun Tavern, and other places, Mrs. Cook was taken to Kenmore where her name was the first inscribed on the Record Book, begun that day. Our visitors left us on the evening train.

Because of these two perfect days we realize to the full the privilege and honor of being Daughters of the American Revolution.

EMILY WHITE FLEMING,

Regent.

Christopher Harrison Chapter (Salem, Ind.). Since our last report the work of the Chapter has gone steadily forward along all lines. Organized in 1917 with a membership of fourteen, we now have sixty-six members. Our former regent, Mrs. F. P. Cauble, reported an increase of one hundred per cent in membership during her regency. The work under our present regent, Mrs. H. C. Hobbs, started out auspiciously.

During 1922 the Chapter contributed to the Valley Forge Ceiling, \$5; to the Tomasee School, \$25; to the Caroline Scott Harrison Dormitory at Oxford, Ohio, \$5; The Wm. Henry Harrison Association, \$10; Philippine Scholarship, \$1. Since the beginning of 1923, we have given to Valley Forge, \$5; fifty-eight immigrant manuals, \$14; Ellis Island matron, \$2.

Our organizing regent, Mrs. Harvey Morris, is at present our chapter registrar and state historian, and is also president of our county

Historical Society. The State Historical Commission is conducting an historical research in each township and Mrs. Morris is being assisted in this work by the chapter members.

The program committee had in view the helping of the Historical Commission in obtaining historical data and the study subject chosen was Pioneer Women of our County. Not only has local interest been stimulated in the history of pioneer days, but our work is also receiving state wide attention. The papers read at the chapter meetings are being published by a local paper and copies will be filed with the County and State Historical Societies.

Armistice Day was observed at our November meeting by the calling of the Gold Star roll of the county, and a talk by Mrs. J. W. Reyman, a War Mother. On Washington's Birthday the Chapter had as guests the Woman's Relief Corps, the War Mother's and Auxiliary to the American Legion. The Committee had prepared a delightful program, the main feature of which was a pageant of the revolutionary period, the occasion being the wedding reception of George and Martha Washington. Completing the pageant was the picture of Columbia with the army and navy, with the Flag as her guard.

Flag Day was observed at our June meeting with a special program in honor of the day. The Committee on Marking of soldiers' graves is working on the location of graves and proving of service records. Government markers have been ordered for the graves of two revolutionary soldiers.

NELLIE BURCHAM LUSK,
Chapter Historian.

Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter (Cadillac, Mich.), November 11, 1922, was a day to be remembered by our Chapter. We dedicated a Bronze Memorial Tablet upon a granite shaft in memory of our Boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the late "World War" from Wexford County.

The entire service was impressive. The Regent, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller, in a few well chosen words, presented the Tablet to our Mayor and citizens of Wexford County. Appropriate music was rendered and prayer by Legion Chaplain, Rev. H. S. Grandholm. The outside exercises were closed with volley from firing squad and taps by bugler, adjourning to nearby theatre for remainder of exercises. The Grand Army of Republic had seats of honor upon the platform, their State Commander, William Mears, giving a short talk, followed by singing and a masterful address from Mr. Frank Welton, a Son of the American Revolution.

Our funds for all work of past two years have been raised by giving to the public some fine concerts aided by home talent, two by Carl Craven of Chicago. A fine afternoon free concert was given for several hundred school children.

We gave a flag to our Tubercular Sanitorium, June 1921. In September, Constitution Day, our Regent presented a silk flag to the Chapter. We keep the Library supplied with Lineage books as they are published. Are now giving framed pictures of Betsey Ross home to our ward schools. One of our Daughters gave a fine piece of land for State Park. We also have a Daughter upon the School Board; are doing Americanization work, went over the top in National objects and State Budget; observe most of the Patriotic Days. December 18th was the close of our fourteenth year. We now have forty-six members, are contemplating doing further research work for the State in regard to the Indian mounds which abound in our immediate vicinity.

(MRS.) ETHEL AUSTIN WEBB,
Historian.

Muskingum Chapter, (Zanesville, Ohio). Flag Day, 1922, was observed in the usual inspiring way: readings, much of music, etc. It was an evening, guest meeting and ten young girls present, daughters of foreign-born parents, as Americanization element.

The Calendar for the Chapter Year was both comprehensive and profitable. It consisted of ten well-filled programs. Half the meetings were held in the evening, making increased attendance possible, and with it interest in the subjects under consideration.

First, was the celebration of Constitution Day; it was in charge of members residing in

Dresden, a town sixteen miles distant. These women are the descendants of Colonel Michael Cresap, pioneer of Maryland, who with an Indian for a guide blazed the original trail from Fort Cumberland to the present site of Pittsburgh. Later he surveyed the same line on commission of the Ohio Land Company of which he was a stockholder. They represent the intense patriotism of this ancestor along with his generous hospitality. Our Society has been welcomed into their homes on several occasions and shall never forget "the spirit of kindness made manifest."

Mrs. Dorsey and her two daughters entertained us. Mrs. Thomas M. Stevenson made an address, speaking without notes, which was both enjoyable and instructive. Mrs. Miller, member of the D. A. R. Chapter of Milledgeville, Ga., next spoke, briefly calling attention to the fact that our Constitution had developed in three ways, that is Amendment, Interpretation and Usage, and yet its wording remains the same.

As Educational topics of the day in our programs the Schauffler School, Martha Berry Mountain School, Mountain Folk, Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, and Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial received consideration. By request a Flag Drill was given by the children of our local Patriotic School, under the patronage of Muskingum Chapter, for the entertainment of Club visitors to our city.

Mrs. William Magee Wilson, State Regent paid us an official visit which was most encouraging. Mrs. George Lilienthal, Regent, was hostess, and the husbands of members were invited guests. Mrs. M. M. Granger, Fourth State Regent of Ohio, who served a term as National Vice-President General, welcomed the honor guest. Mrs. E. C. Brush, founder of this Chapter, called attention to the patriotic and democratic character of our organization. An address was made by Mrs. Wilson, who is a magnetic speaker. She told of the system of Committee Work in force in the D. A. R. societies in the State.

Washington's Birthday celebration, at the home of Mrs. Erle Greiner, was the only social meeting of the group. A program of talks and music, featuring Washington, was presented.

Arbor Day was celebrated at the country home of Mrs. James Lee. Its purpose being chiefly to dedicate a tree to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Muskingum county in all wars. Suitable quotations, the reading of Bryant's Forest Hymn and music preceded the reading of a Memorial by the Vice-Regent, Miss Oldham, and was followed by a group of patriotic and religious selections. Mrs.

M. M. Granger dedicated the deciduous cypress tree, Mrs. Lilienthal, Regent, recited Longfellow's Ship of State. The pledge to the Flag by the Chapter closed the ceremony.

Muskingum was the fourth chapter chartered in Ohio. In the year of our thirtieth anniversary a C. A. R. Chapter was organized by us with a membership of about twenty-five.

We have given to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, \$75; Lincoln Memorial University, \$10; Old Trails National Road, \$10; Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, \$1; Martha Berry School, \$2; Epiphany Mission, \$1; Pine Mt. School, \$2; Philippine Scholarship, \$1; total, \$101.

ALICE DORSEY STEVENSON,

Historian.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Conn.), has celebrated its 30th Birthday with due ceremony. The guests of honor included four of our charter-members, and a number of representatives from nearby chapters. Two former Regents were at the tea-table, in the center of which was a huge birthday-cake, surrounded by thirty candles, and inscribed "Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, D. A. R., 1893-1923." This was later carried to a place of honor on the platform, and cut by the State and Chapter Regents. The State Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, was the main speaker of the afternoon. Reminiscences of the earlier days of the Chapter were given by another ex-Regent.

The Chapter holds eight regular meetings a year, in addition to a Flag-Day celebration, and an Independence Day service at one of the "three churches on the Green", this latter a custom of many years' standing. Another time-honored custom is the decorating each June of several graves in old Grove St. Cemetery, including those of Mary Clap Wooster and Emily Louise Gerry, a Real Daughter (the daughter of Elbridge Gerry), and our first Regent.

Every request of the State and National organizations has been met in full, in addition to a considerable number of local demands. For 18 years a scholarship at Maryville College has been maintained, and for many years one at the Berry School also, besides a long list of other gifts.

Americanization is of course, the keynote of the Chapter work. Over 9,300 Manuals have been distributed in our community, the greater part through the Board of Education. A large number of copies of the American's Creed, with a Flag, were printed for presentation to each newly-made citizen. A citizenship party, calling in foreign homes, co-operating with local Americanization agencies, etc., are

but a few of the lines of work coming under this head.

The activities of the Ways and Means Committee bring the Chapter together socially at many parties and entertainments throughout the year.

The Chapter possesses a complete set of lineage-books, and also a complete file of bound D. A. R. magazines, from the beginning to the present time. These are included in the Chapter library, which together with our collection of curios and relics is housed in the New Haven Colony Historical Society building.

In memory of Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, Honorary Vice-President General, and Honorary State Regent, who was one of Mary Clap Wooster's charter members, the sum of \$250 was given to the Ellsworth Memorial Association, of which she was president, to inaugurate the Sara Thompson Kinney Memorial Fund. Another memorial, of a different nature, was a gift of \$100 to a blinded soldier of Blamont, France, in memory of Lieut. Gilbert Nelson Jerome, aviator, who fell to his death in that town, and who represents the one gold star upon the Chapter's service-flag.

The Historical Research Committee each year adds a number of names to the list of Revolutionary soldiers' graves located, some 20 odd having been added in the past two years. Due to the interest aroused by the Old Trails Road Committee, 160 old Connecticut milestones have been located by one of our members and her husband. Each stone has been photographed, and a description of it written. Certain types of shape and of marking differentiate the stones along the various routes and this research has brought to light many interesting details.

As part of the work of the Membership Committee during the past year, a goodly number of the daughters of our members have been added to the Chapter. This seems to be the most logical way of growth for a Chapter which, for thirty years has tried to live up to the D. A. R. ideals of service to Home and Country.

MARY LOUISE PARDEE,

Regent.

Eunice Day Chapter (Holyoke, Mass.). One of the most noted events in the history of the City of Holyoke, Mass., was "Charter Day" of Eunice Day Chapter. On February 12th, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the great American Patriot, came the birthday of this new Chapter in Holyoke.

Already this Chapter, which started with 83 charter members, had chosen as Regent,

Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf, who served three years as Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, Mass., and upon retiring was elected an honorary member of that Chapter.

With this most honored leader as Regent and the principles and ideals of Abraham Lincoln as our guide, Eunice Day Chapter must ever press onward to a goal worth while and render loyal service to the world's symbol of liberty, "Our Flag."

There is great interest in the personality of the Revolutionary heroine, whose name this Chapter bears and who, here on the bluff overlooking our Connecticut River, brought up her family of ten children sending five sons and her husband into the service and then lived on here to be eighty-three years old.

Eunice Day was the eldest child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Matoon) Day. She was born in West Springfield in April 1730. On May 17th, 1751, she married her cousin Joel Day. They lived on the Old Day Homestead, where the Whiting farm house now stands, in Holyoke, Mass.

During the Revolutionary War, Joel and four sons enlisted in the army. These sons

were Joel, Jr., Jedediah, Eli and Edward. They all returned home except Edward who died and was buried at Troy, N. Y., in October 1777. Their descendants are living here today.

Jedediah was the father of Mrs. Sara H. Judd, Holyoke's own Real Daughter, still living in Holyoke.

While Eunice Day's husband and sons were in the army she left Holyoke and went to a little farm to care for her other three sons and three daughters.

At the age of fourteen, her fifth son Robert, died and was buried at Fort Ticonderoga in May 1777, whither he had gone to carry provisions for the army.

Two of her daughters married men who served in the Revolution. Finally, when Eunice Day died on December 29, 1819, there was left the feeling that the community had lost a patriotic woman, but not without leaving a lasting memory of a literary character and a heroine whose unselfish loyalty to her flag, words cannot express or do justice.

(Mrs. L. H.) ELLEN ALDERMAN FOSTER,
Vice-Regent.

"REFERENDUM" TO BE HELD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

The competition for the American Peace Award, created by Edward W. Bok, and offering \$100,000 for the "best practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world," closed on November 15th at midnight. 22,165 plans were received.

The Jury of Award, consisting of Elihu Root, chairman; General James Guthrie Harbord, Colonel Edward M. House, Ellen F. Pendleton, Roscoe Pound, William Allen White, and Brand Whitlock, has been at work on the plans since the middle of October, and is expected to have made its choice

by January first. The Policy Committee which has been administering the Award now announces that during January it will present the winning plan to the American people for their consideration and vote.

Printed below is a ballot upon which our readers may state whether or not they approve the winning plan in substance.

We recommend to our readers this opportunity, perhaps the first that has been offered to the American public, to register their direct opinion upon what the relation of the United States should be to any international action looking toward the prevention of war.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Washington, D. C.

Do you approve the winning plan Yes ☐
in substance? No ☐

Name

Address

City..... State.....

Are you a voter?.....

Mail promptly to

THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD
342 Madison Avenue, New York City

If you wish to express a fuller opinion also, please write to
the American Peace Award

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS.

3019. KELSEY-BROWN.—Solomon was the son of Daniel & Ann Kelsey. Daniel was living in Easton, Wash. Co., N. Y. 1822, he was the son of James & Eunice Kelsey of Wethersfield & Farmington, Conn. Joseph Kelsey b 1738 killed by Indians in Saratoga Patent N. Y. 1775 was son of James & Eunice Andrews Kelsey of Farmington. Joseph m Ann — & had one child John b 1769 in Sheffield. There is a tradition that John had a half-sister & that Ann Case was the 2nd wife.—*Miss Myrta B. Kelsey*, 327 Huguenot St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

4213-4330. SHELTON.—Crispin Shelton, Sr. b 1 Apr. 1713, son of Ralph & Mary (Christ Ch. Parish Register) was 1st of name to go to Pittsylvania Co., Va as he had a Grant of land in that part of Halifax bef Pittsylvania was formed. His son Abraham mar 1760 Chloe Robertson & the opinion that he mar 2ndly 1762, Eliz. Shepherd is erroneous as his Will proved 1789 ment w Chloe, & chil Lettie, Anne, Jane, Abraham, Crispin, Wm. Tavenor, Frederick, Meacon & Robertson. This Will & that of Chloe are on rec. in Pittsylvania, also the will of Mary, mother of Crispin, who afterwards mar a Mr Clock. Crispin, Jr mar Susanna Irby.—*Mrs. J. A. Lewis*, 1632 Franklin St. Denver, Colo.

9923a. GARRISON-GARRITSON.—James Garrison mar Isabel Kyle 15 Mch 1770 Mercersburg, Pa. The widow Garrison was taxable in Peters Twp Franklin Co. 1786. The Will of Samuel Kyll-Kyle is recorded at Chambersburg, Pa. 1784 Will Book A., p 42. He ment. dau Ann Fleming & her son Saml Bell Fleming; dau Mary Wilson & her dau. Jean Orbison; dau Isabella Garretson, & her s Saml Kyle Garretson; son John & his son Samuel; son Joseph; son James. Montgomery Twp was

formed from a part of Peters Twp (then Cumberland Co) in 1781 & among the taxables were Samuel Kyle & his sons. For mil rec. see Pa. Arch 5th Series, Vol. VI under Capt. Wm. Huston.—*Mrs. C. F. Fendric*, Mercersburg, Pa.

10219b. LEWIS.—Neriah Lewis b at Guilford, N. Car. 1778 mar Mary Moss of Ga. & had chil;—Ann b 1800, Martha b 1802, Benj. b 1803, Teriton b 1805, John b 1807, Beason b 1809, Samuel b 1810, Eliz. b 1812, David b 1814, Neriah b 1816, Hiram b 1818, Mary b 1820. Neriah Lewis was the son of David who with his bros, Jacob, Richard, John Jr. & Stephen served in Rev. They were desc of John Lewis who came from Wales 1640 & settled in Hanover Co., Va.—*Mrs. E. L. Holyoke*, 1515 F. St. Lincoln, Nebr.

10370. ELLIS.—In The History of the Ellis & Kindred Families, is the following:—Wm Ellis b 1730 d 1800 mar 30 Dec 1756 Amy Matlack who d 1811. Their chil were Jacob d aged 21; Levi mar Eliz. Hillman; Mary mar Chas. Collins; Eliz. mar Daniel Fortineer; Wm. mar Ann Higbee; Hannah mar Hugh Lippincott; Aaron mar Lucretia Ellis.—*Anna K. Wilkins*, 46 Chestnut Haddonfield, N. J.

10420. HARRIS.—Rev Willis Harris of Granville Co., N. C. b 1785 mar Sarah Doty. He had four bros.—George W. b 1778 mar Sarah Wright & had 6 sons & 5 daus; James Harvey b 1780 mar Eliz. Glover of Md. & had 4 sons & 6 daus.; Ivey b 1787 mar Judith Algood of Va. chil Wm., Fletcher, Geo., Ann, Eliz.; Rev. Fletcher b 1790 unmar. Priscilla Harris may have been dau of one of these bros. Thos C. Harris, 1803 Guilford Ave. Balto, Md may be able to help you.—*Mrs. O. B. Ross*, 306 E. Boulevard, Charlotte, N. C.

10423. HARRIS.—Mary Eliz. Watts, sis of Rev. Isaac Watts came from Eng to Marry

— Earl, who paid for her passage to Amer with 40 lbs of tobacco. Her youngest dau. Keziah Earl b 1753 m George Harris in 1772. Perhaps Patience Harris was a sis of George.—*Mrs. O. B. Ross*, Charlotte, N. C.

11624b. ROBERTS.—John Roberts b Feb. 1740 in S. Car. had son (who would almost correspond with your inquiry) John Roberts b 1776 in S. Car. remaining there until a young man then removed to Liberty Co. Ga. His dau Amarantha or Ariminta Eliz. Roberts was b in Liberty Co., Ga 1809 & mar abt 1837 Robt. Burton, had son Robt. Winton Burton. Patrick Henry Roberts Va. fam. mar 2nd in Balto Md. & during the Rev. served 1st with Md. troops then 4 years with the Continental Dragons then two terms with Pa. Militia.—*Mrs. A. E. Roberts Wilkie*, 227 Bell Court W. Lexington, Ky.

11666a. LEONARD.—Capt. James Leonard b 11 May 1677 d 16 Jan 1764, mar 4 times. Mar 1st 28 Feb. 1698/9 Hannah Walley Stone wid of Capt. Wm. Stone who d 2 Aug 1725. Their ch were James b 1699 to 1700 d 7 Feb. 1771 m Mehitable Phillips; Eliphalet b 1701/2 d 4 Feb. 1786 m 10 Oct 1728 Ruth Fenno; Mehitable 1705-1797 m 1st 28 May 1728 John Willis, m 2nd 2 Dec. 1730 Capt Nathaniel Perry; Lydia d 1783 m Capt Thos. Cobb; Sarah d 1742 m 1730 Thos. Danforth; Hannah m 1741 Lemuel Pratt. Capt James Leonard m 2nd 14 Dec. 1726 Lydia Gulliver, wid of John Gulliver & dau of Capt. Jonathan Gulliver. Their chil were Jonathan 1727-1790 m Joanna Lea; Mary 1729-1814 m 1st 1719 Loved Tisdale, 2nd 1763 Lieut Wm. Thayer; Eliz. b 1732 m Joseph Harvey; Jerusha 1734-1810 m 1754 Abijah Hodges. Capt. James Leonard m 3rd 11 July 1739 Sarah Butterworth wid of James Paddock, & 4th Mercy Grossman wid of Jonah Lincoln.

11666b. LINCOLN.—Thos. Lincoln, "the Miller" b in Eng abt 1603, came to Hingham, then to Taunton, Mass bef 1650. His son Thos. b in Eng d abt 1691 mar Mary Austin and their son Thos. b 21 Apr. 1656 m Mary Stacy. Nathaniel Lincoln their son b abt 1684, d 22 Mch 1761 m Alice Andrews & had son Ichabod b 1727 d 26 Sept. 1768 mar Hannah Coddington and their dau Hannah Lincoln b 1758 d 26 Jan 1853 mar Jonathan Morris, Jr.—*Miss M. Emma Burt*, 147 Highland St. Taunton, Mass.

11666a. LEONARD.—*Mrs. James C. Burns*, 1025 W. Adams St. Macomb, Ill. also sends a complete answer to this query & adds the following:—"Genealogical Memoirs of the Leonard Family" by Wm R. Deane, pub in Boston 1851, gives a full account of the family. Capt James Leonard's son Eliphalet Leonard, Gent. was b in Taunton, Mass. 1702 & d in Easton 4 Feb. 1786, m Ruth Fenno 10 Oct 1728. For his military rec see Mass. Arch. Vol

XCIX p 48, for other recs see Chaffin's History of Easton. Their chil were Eliphalet m 1755 Silence Howard; Mary m 25 Dec. 1760 Abiel Mitchell, Jacob.

11672. PEARCE.—F. C. Pierce's "Pierce Family of Michael" p 14 gives Wm. Pierce, Capt of the Lion as the ances of Rev. James Pierce of Cambridge & Exeter in Eng. 1624 Capt. Wm. Pierce resided in James City, Va., wife Jane. He also lived on Mulberry Island Va. Among his chil was James who was b & d in Eng, see p 16. See also Prince in his Annual, part 2, p. 69.—*E. P. Head*, 1629 Garden St. Santa Barbara, Calif.

11678. HAIGLERS, HAGLERS—HEGLERS.—There is quite a fam group in Fayette & Greene Co.s of Haglers. One branch desc from Sebastian Hagler & his w Eve Hyer who came from Basle, Switzerland abt 1750. Their chil were Jacob 1761-183- mar Mary Dice, 1770-1842; Leonard mar Mary Peterson; Klorie mar George Stingley; Eliz mar Philip Peterson; Mary mar George Berkdall; Eve mar John Shook; Susannah unmar; Magdalene mar David Shook. The oldest son Jacob & his w Mary Dice had chil. Abraham 1790-1865 mar 1st unknown mar 2nd Dolly Stookey 1792-1858; Isaac mar Susannah Stookey; Jacob mar Malinda Paullin; Mary Ann mar Wm. Long; Hannah mar Jesse Long; Eliz. mar George Slagle. Abraham & Dolly Hagler had 4 sons, one d young the others were Cyrus Milton & Allen who spelled the n Hegler but Isaac's fam still use Hagler, which is the signature on old fam papers. Jacob & Mary Dice Hagler came from Hardy Co. Va. abt 1800/02 to Greene Co. —*Mrs. Eliz. B. Robinson*, 445 W. Circle Ave. Washington C. H. Ohio.

QUERIES

11727. (a) HARDWICK.—Wanted gen. Rev. rec., of Leonard Hardwick & n of his dau who m — Bailey in Va.—E. E. B.

11728. BRADFORD.—Wanted parentage & gen of Christiana Bradford b 5 Oct 1783 nr Washington, Wash. Co., Pa. m abt 1808 Robt. Hagerty.—J. L. B.

11729. HALL.—Wanted parentage with dates of Rebecca Hall b 1780 d 1842 m Samuel Fleming, came to S. Car. 1789 & d 1848.

(a) DAVIS.—Wanted parentage of Mary Davis b 14 June 1776.—W. J. W.

11730. ALMOND.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of James Almond of Anson Co., N. C., who in 1768 was one of the signers of a petition to Gov Tryon in regard to the taxes imposed upon the people etc. Wanted his Rev. rec.—E. J. A.

11731. AUSTIN.—Wanted Rev rec of Ellis Austin who m 6 Aug 1761 at W. Greenwich, R. I. Sarah Aylesworth, also a complete list of their ch with dates & names of whom they mar. One s Abel m 2 Dec. 1790 Sabra Vaughn; dau Huldah b 16 Feb. 1766 Exeter or W Greenwich, R. I. m 23 Dec. 1784 John Eldredge.—E. A. M.

11732. WORD.—Thos. Word b Petersburg, Va. m Judith Richardson b nr Cartersville, Va. & had ch Martin Richardson, Wm Batey, Louisa & Amelia Judith. Wm Batey Word b abt 1810 Richmond Va. m Sarah, dau of John & Eliz. Irion Wells. Their dau Rosalie Wells Word b 2 June 1835, Nashville, Tenn m Nov. 1853 Robt Lewis White & d 11 Mch 1804. Their dau Lily m W. D. Woolwine.

(a) WELLS.—Wanted ances with Rev. rec of John Wells b 9 Dec 1773 who m Eliz. dau Philip Jacob & Sarah Poindexter Irion of Richmond, Va. Wanted also Rev. rec of Philip Jacob Irion who was b in Germany & came to Amer. abt 1752, went to Culpeper Co., Va where he mar his 2nd w Sarah dau of John & Christian Poindexter. Their ch were Fred. Wm. b 18 June 1766; Philip Jacob b 25 Dec. 1768; Robt. Anderson b 30 Jan 1770; George Strother b 9 Nov. 1771; Eliz b 9 Dec. 1773; John Poindexter b 16 Feb. 1776; Francis Anderson b 8 Feb. 1778; Ann Anderson b 16 July 1780; Ge. Anderson b 12 Aug 1782; & Sarah b 3 Feb. 1788. Philip Jacob Irion d 13 Oct 1794 & his w Sarah d 20 yrs later in Williamson Co., Tenn.

(b) SUMNER.—Temperance Ann Sumner, b Davidson Col, Tenn. was the dau of Duke W. Sumner b 27 Apr. 1778 Edgecomb Co., N. C. & his w Mary, dau of Matthew & Anne Arrington Drake of Nash Co., N. C. Duke W. was s of Joseph Sumner who m 1st Miss Whitehead and 2nd —. Did Joseph or his father have Rev. rec? Want to trace the Sumners back to the emigrant ances.—C. M. R.

11733. BIGLER-BROWN.—Wanted ances with Rev. rec of father of Nicholas Bigler who m Margaret —. Wanted her maiden name. Their ch were John m Susanna Franklin; Simon; Philip b 29 Aug 1793 d 14 Mch 1855 m Sally Perkins; Betsey m John Cole; Barbara m David Smith; Polly m James Lacy; Sally m Caleb Howel; Katherine m Abraham Lowe; Christine m John Everetts; and Ann b 1789 d aged 93 yrs m 24 Mch 1822 Lyman Brown of Vt. They were among the early settlers of Leon, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Wanted gen of Lyman Brown.—E. M. C.

11734. WILLIAMS.—Wanted parentage & gen of Rebecca Williams b 4 Mch 1794 Bedford Co., Pa. m 9 Apr. 1815 John Simons.

(a) REID.—Wanted parentage of Barbara

Reid b 25 Sept. 1765, Frederick Co., Md. m 6 May 1786 Frederick Simons.

(b) IVES.—Wanted Rev. rec of John Ives b New Haven, Conn. 1726 removed to Barkhamstead in 1772 d 10 June 1812. Did the father of his w Lois have Rev. rec? Their son John Ives Jr b Hamdon Ct. 5 Feb. 1757 m 22 June 1780 Esther Tuttle d 29 Aug 1861 did he have Rev. rec? Wanted also Rev. ances of Esther Tuttle.—M. W. C.

11735. KEY.—Wanted parentage of Mary Emma Key who m in 1844 Gilbert C. Carmichael. She was b in Jefferson or Burke Co. Ga. in 1823, her f is supposed to have been Tandy C. Key, can this be proven? Her m was Margaret Atkinson. Both parents d when Mary Em. was very young & she was raised by her aunt, Mary Key & later was taken care of by her uncle Robt Atkinson. Wanted also gen & all infor. possible of Wm. Tandy or Wm. Bibb Key & Naomi Key who were cousins of Bishop Joe Key. Would like to know how they come down as heirs to the New York estate.—M. R. F.

11736. GREENE.—Wanted Rev rec & gen of John Greene b 10 Nov 1743 d 27 May 1813 m Mary dau of Judge Philip Greene.

(a) BUTLER.—Wanted parentage of Rhoda Butler b 5 June 1793 in Durham Conn m 11 Sept. 1819 Joseph Ely Hall.—M. E. J.

11737. RYAN-McKEE.—Wanted Rev. ances of James Ryan b 23 Dec 1818 & of his w Clara McKee whom he m 4 July 1839 in Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn. Their ch were Wiley James, Garrett, Mary Eliza, John Henderson, Perry Lee, Sarah Catherine who m John Thompson of Wilmington, O; Alameda, De Witt Clinton, & Clara Jane.—H. W. S.

11738. BASS.—Wanted parentage with dates of b, m & d of Peter Bass who was b in Baltimore, Md 1769.—R. E.

11739. BOYD.—Wanted all infor possible of the fam. of Wm Boyd who was buried at Westover, Va. abt 1640.—A. G. K.

11740. KING.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of f of Major Adam King in mil of War of 1812. He was b 1765 m 1792 Grace Doyle & had ten ch. all d but four & only two married. James b 1797 & Mary Eleanor b 1796 m Richard T. Queen 5 Nov. 1816. Both father & dau were mar by Rev. Francis Neal, Pres. of Georgetown College. Adam King was one of eight bros. who lived in Georgetown, D. C.

(a) QUEEN.—Wanted Rev. ances of Richard Queen, will prob. 1794, Marlboro, P. G. Co., Md. & of his w Edwardina, dau of Henry Jerningham, whose s Richard T. Queen m Mary Eleanor King in 1816.

(b) SCOTT.—Wanted Rev. ances of Capt. John Day Scott & of his w Jane Beatty.

Their dau Sarah Ann b 1 Jan. 1825 m 1847 Capt. O. B. Queen at St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D. C. A sis of John D. Scott mar — Thaw, & a sis of Jane Beatty m — Simms.—A. Q. P. B.

11741. RULE.—John Albert Rule m 1796 Eliz. Tivens, in Southern Penna. Wanted her parentage with Rev rec of her father.

(a) DICKERSON.—Wanted Rev ances of Nancy Dickerson who m 1798 in Montg. Co., Va. Wm. Godfrey.—E. S. R.

11742. WEST.—Wanted to establish the relationship bet. Maj. John West of Stafford Co., Va. Major in 1705 & Lieut. in 1692 when he was summoned to appear in Court with other civil & mil. officers of the county, and Col. John, of Accomac, son of Anthony West who came to Va. 1622 bringing w Anne who aft. his d m Capt. Stephen Charlton, & his ch John & Katherine. Lt.-Col. John made oath in 1692 that he had two sons names John, the elder of whom was dead at that date. This elder John m the gr. dau. of Sir George Yeardley. Maj. John of Alexandria m Sally Pearson. The dates are right to make him the second son John of Lt.-Col John. Can this be proven?

(a) MINOR.—Wanted parentage & infor of fam. of Col. John Minor of Fairfax Co., Va. who m Jemima — & had John, Nicholas, Daniel, George, Anne, Eliz., & Penelope & d abt 1753, in which yr his will was prob. Wanted also his record of service.

(b) CREAL.—Wanted parentage & any infor. of Emanuel Creal who appears in 1790 Census of Westchester Co., N. Y. & is supposed to have come there from Va. abt 1770. He m Honoritia Williams or Williamson. Their ch were Anthony, James, John, Mary & Thankful.—B. K. T.

11743. HARRISON.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec. of Robt. Blair Harrison who d 1861. Wanted also Rev. ances of his w Senovia Ann Eliz. Jones, whose f was a major in War of 1812.—F. T.

11744. THOMAS.—Wanted names of ch with their dates of b, m & d of John Thomas, 1711–1790, who m Sarah James & served in 1775 in Capt. John Lacy's Bucks Co., Pa. Mil.

(a) WILSON.—Wanted names of ch with dates of their b, m & d of Lt. Col. George Wilson (bro of Signer) b 1729 d 1777, m Eliz. McCreary.—J. E. B.

11745. JAGOW—CHEGOW.—An early Huguenot emig. set in N. Y. A desc. Peter Jegow went to N. J. & 1678 was a Deputy from the Delaware River portion of N. J. to the Assembly at Elizabethtown. Another desc. Peter Dragoo, as the name evolved, was in Frederick Co., Va. with several sons during Rev. Wanted data of the lines in various locations especially in regard to Rev. services.—E. B. W.

11746. SEHORN.—Infor. desired of the fam of Capt. John Sehorn. Was he related to the Allen or Copeland farms of N. C., Tenn. or Shenandoah, Va.?

(a) ROBERTS.—Thos. Roberts m a Miss Richardson & lived in Albermarle Co., Va. later moving to Ky. Their s Isaac also m a Richardson. Did Thos. or Isaac have Rev. rec.?—V. E. Y.

11747. SEAMAN.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof, & date of d of Jonathan Seaman bapt. 1722, lived in Frederick Co., Va. later removing to Berkeley Co. He m Eliz. Baldwin.—R. M. B. L.

11748. ROWLAND.—Wanted Rev. rec & any infor. of Jesse Rowland & of his w Betty Marcus, natives of Wales who emig to America. Wanted date of their coming. Their s John Young Rowland b 16 Apr. 1779. At time of Rev. they lived in Carolina & were associated with Gen. Francis Marion.—G. P.

11749. DAY.—Wanted parentage with their dates of Jane Day who m 12 Oct 1797 Lawrence Moore in Old Dutch Ref. King St. Church, N. Y. City. Their ch were Samuel b N. Y. City 13 Nov. 1798, wrote the poem "The Night before Christmas"; Maria b 5 Jan 1803 m Clarkson Sofield & lived at Perth Amboy & Red Bank, N. J. & Haverstraw N. Y.

(a) JEWEL.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Jewel b 20 Aug 1749 d 20 June 1816 m 10 Jan 1769 Henry Charlock & lived at Fishkill, N. Y. Did Henry have Rev. rec? Their ch were Mary b. 10 May 1770 d 10 Feb. 1836 m — Winters; Sarah b 5 Apr. 1772 d 26 Oct 1865 m — Jewel; Eliz. b 5 July 1775 d 17 Feb. 1815 m — Hitchcock; Phoebe b 24 Nov. 1779 d 20 May 1848 m — Shaw; Deborah b 22 Dec. 1782 d 2 Jan 1860 m — Pier; Jane b 25 Nov 1792 d 17 Nov. 1866 m — Denny. Would like to know if any of these fought in Rev.—F. E. N.

11750. GAYLE-AMIS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Alice Gayle b 23 Dec. 1744 d in N. C. 22 Nov. 1784 m 27 June 1763 Thos Amis of N. C. Thos Amis rep. Bladen Co., N. C. in Prov. Congress, which met at Halifax 4 Apr. 1776; was commis. Commissary 22 Dec. 1776 for 3rd Regt N. C. troops, Jethro Sumner, Col. 1788 was State Senator from Hawkins Co., N. C. later Hawkins Co., Tenn. He d nr Rogersville, Tenn. Their ch were Tabitha, Frances, Mary, Eliz., John, Rachel, Willis, Lincoln, Alice, Thomas Gale, & Penelope.

(a) REAMS.—Wanted parentage of Bartlet Reams b in Amelia Co., Va. removed to Dinwiddie Co & abt 1796 to Jefferson Co., Tenn. & m 1797 Sarah Driskill. Served in Battle of New Orleans in War of 1812 & d of wounds in ser. 10 Mch 1815.—J. N. G.

11751. BOYER-McCLURE.—Wanted ances of

John Boyer b 21 Oct. 1829 nr Salem, Ill. d 26 Mch 1909 at Braymer, Mo. Wanted also ances of his 2nd w Nancy Ann McClure b abt 1848 prob in Ind.

(a) WATERS.—Wanted gen of Elmore Waters b 17 Sept 1815 Loudoun Co., Va. m 24 Jan 1838 & moved to O.

(b) KIDWELL.—Wanted gen of Frances Kidwell b 9 May 1817 d 20 Jan 1864 m 24 Jan 1838 Elmore Waters. B & m in Loudoun Co., Va.—O. S. S.

11752. LEWIS.—Wanted gen of Daniel Lewis who set in Ala & owned what is now the town of Clayton, abt 1827. Had bro Capt. Kendall Lewis, U. S. A.—W. B.

11753. HAMILTON.—Wanted Rev. rec of Col. Wm. Hamilton, who was supposed to have been killed at Battle of Cowpens. His dau Nancy Agnes was m 1776 in S. Car.

(a) BOTKINS.—Wanted Rev. rec of Chas. Botkins who fought in battle of Fort Duquesne 1755. After the defeat he fled to a frontier set. of Pa. & later served in Rev. with Pa forces. Aft battle of Trenton his bat. was ordered to Carlisle Barracks to guard the captured Hessians. He m a Hessian woman, Jemima Karl in 1782 & was the f of 17 ch. There is a rec. of two later marriages. He d 1 Mch 1820 in Shelby Co., O.—DeE. B. J.

11754. BRISCOE.—Wanted gen & maiden n of w with her dates, of Dr. John Briscoe b 1717 St. Mary's Co., Md & d in Berkeley Co., W. Va. 1788.

(a) KENNEDY.—Wanted names of w & ch & any infor of Samuel Kennedy who served as 1st Lieut. in Pa. Regt. in Rev. Will be glad to corres. with his desc.

(b) FISHER.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Stephen Fisher, son of Louis or Ludwig Fisher who set in Culpeper, Va. Stephen m Mary Madalene Carr. Would like to corres with desc of their son Elijah who m Eliz. Wickliffe.

(c) AMMERMAN.—Wanted parentage & maiden n of w Rebecca, of Joseph Ammerman who lived at Broadwell, Harrison Co., Ky in 1846.—A.C.E.

11755. MORRELL.—Wanted parentage of Deacon Daniel Morrell of Meriden N. H. who d 1785. Had ch Walter & Harriet. Their m was ——— Abbott. Walter Morrell & fam. removed to Louisville, Ky. where he d. Any infor of this fam. greatly desired.—B. W.

11756. GILLENWATER-WILKINS.—Wanted parentage of Thomas Gillenwater who m Polly Wilkins of Sparta, S. C. also her parentage. Did Lieut. Benj. Wilkins have dau Polly? There was a fort established on the Wilkins farm during the war. Any infor of these fams will be appreciated.—M. M.

11757. MINER.—Wanted gen of John Miner, prob of Pa., whose s John of Ohio m Lucinda

— & their son John Miner of Columbiana Co., O m Sarah Hoffman.—M. M. M.

11758. WHEELER-LEONARD.—Joseph Prentice b 26 Jan 1704, Newton, Mass m 10 Oct 1725 Mary Wheeler. Their s Joseph Prentice b Preston Conn. 24 Aug 1727 m in Preston, Abigail Leonard. Any infor on the Wheeler or Leonard fam is desired.

(a) HOLTON.—Wanted gen of Col Geo. Holton whose Rev. rec is recorded in Md. whose s Col. James Holton lived in Frankfort, Ky. Are they desc of Leonard Calvert?—B. P. F.

11759. CLARK.—Christopher Clark of Louisa Co., Va. d 1753 leaving his "Great Bible" by will to his s Bowling, who moved to Ga. Wanted infor of this Bible & also of the desc of Bowling Clark. Micajah Clark, Jr. of Albermarle Co., Va m Milly Martin & d 1774. His wid. m Jacob Oglesby & had dau who m a Mr. Fagg. To this dau she left the Micajah Clark Bible. They were living in Albemarle Co. in 1838 & later moved West. Wanted infor of Mrs. Fagg & the whereabouts of the Bible. Would like to corres with any of the desc.

(a) LYNCH.—John Lynch of Campbell Co, Va. m Anne Terrell & moved to Madison Co., Tenn where he d 1842. His ch were Anselm, Wm., Christopher, Nancy m Samuel Lancaster, Eliza m Malcolm McNeil, & Sarah Clark m John H. Hicks. Wanted to corres with their desc.

(b) TERRELL.—Micajah Terrell of Campbell Co., Va m Martha Sampson, & lived in Natchez, Miss in 1822. They had ch Christopher, Anselm & Archilles. Wanted dates of their b & names of their wives.

(c) FAUNTLEROY.—Griffin Fauntleroy of Northumberland Co., Va m Betty Harding & removed to Queen Anne's Co., Md. In deed in 1784 he names his daus:—Sarah Griffin, Anne Bushrod & Eliz. Wanted their dates of b & names of husbands.—J. F.

11760. PRATT.—Thomas Pratt of Watertown, Mass. had s John of Sherbourne & Marlboro who m Ruth — & had son Hezekiah Pratt b 27 Nov. 1705, lived in Marlboro & Westboro, m 1st 3 Nov. 1734 Rachel Knowlton who d 1751; m 2nd Mary Cutler of Marlboro who d 1831. Wanted place & date of d of Hezekiah.

(a) SCOTT-EDWARDS.—Wanted gen of Peter Scott & of his w Hannah Edwards who were m at Coventry Conn. 5 Nov. 1740. Had one s Zebediah. Wanted n of their other ch & dates & places of their d.

(b) CLERK.—Ebenezer & Judith Langdon Clark had dau Martha b or bapt. 26 Feb. 1762 at Greenland, N. H. Whom did Martha marry? Was he Ashur Knight of Monson Mass.? —M. K. C.

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

**New York at this date of publication
leads all States with 911 subscribers**

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, December 6, 1923



URSUA NT to the call of the President General, a special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, at 11 a. m. Thursday, December 6, 1923.

The meeting was called to order by the President General. In the absence of the Chaplain General the members of the Board arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison.

Those present were: *National Officers*—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. DeBolt; *State Regents*—Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Young and Dr. Barrett.

The President General stated that the meeting was called "for the admission of members, appointment of organizing regents, authorization, organization, confirmation and incorporation of Chapters."

The Treasurer General reported the death of 406 members, the resignation of 225, and the application for reinstatement of 67 former members. The report was accepted and it was moved by Mrs. Hardy, *That 67 members be reinstated.* The motion was seconded by Mrs. Sewell and carried. The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 67 members and the President General, by virtue of her office, declared them to be members in good standing.

On motion of Mrs. Hodgkins, *That the usual respect be paid to departed members,* the members of the Board stood for a moment in silent tribute to their memory.

The Registrar General then presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1604 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield then moved *That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of these 1604 applicants.* The motion was seconded by Mrs. Brosseau and carried; the ballot was cast and the President General declared these 1604 applicants admitted to the National Society. This was said to be the largest number ever admitted at a special December meeting.

The Organizing Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Hope Camp Abington, Beebe, Ark.; Mrs. Emma Matthews Hunt, Barnesville, Ga.; Mrs. Linda Cunningham Ewing, Ashburn, Ga.; Mrs. Olive Benning Grove, Callao, Mo.; Mrs. Adelaide Slesman Syme, Bayonne, N. J.; Mrs. Gloanna Wallace MacCarthy, Maplewood, N. J.; Miss Lucy B. Pound, North Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Fay Webb Gardner, Shelby, N. C.; Mrs. Sara Elizabeth Gray, Fairfax, Okla.; Mrs. Therese Morse Castner, Hood River, Ore.

Authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Crewe and Suffolk, Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lucy Irby Chambers, Uniontown, Ala.; Mrs. Claribel Elizabeth Orton Mongraine, Marietta, Minn.; Mrs. Mary A. Keefe, Braymer, Mo.; Mrs. Abbie Edna Roach Dawson, Grant City, Mo.; Mrs. Jessie Almira Adams, Wynnewood, Okla.; Mrs. Frankie J. Williamson, Duncan, Okla.; Mrs. Frances Shaw Goff, Madison, S. D.

The following authorization of Chapters have expired by time limitation: Pratt, Kans.; Carlyle, Hillsboro, Kankakee, Marion, Nashville, Odell, Pana, and Wilmette, Ill.

Through their respective State Regents the following re-appointment of Organizing Regents is requested: Mrs. Lucy Irby Chambers, Uniontown, Ala.; Mrs. Claribel Elizabeth Orton Mongraine, Marietta, Minn.; Mrs. Jessie Almira Adams, Wynnewood, Okla.; Mrs. Frankie J. Williamson, Duncan, Okla.; Mrs. Frances Shaw Goff, Madison, S. D.

The "Gen. Stephen Moylan" Chapter of the District of Columbia requests through their State Regent that their Chapter name be changed to "President Monroe." The "Coronado" Chapter at Ord, Nebraska, was automatically disbanded by the Treasurer General, November 5th because it has been below the legal number for over a year. The State Regent of Missouri requests the official disbandment of the "Col. Ruth Lee" Chapter at Center, Mo.

The following Chapter names are submitted for approval: Samuel Huntington for Brainerd, Minn.; Old North State for Winston-Salem, N. C.; Perry County for New Bloomfield, Pa.; Ephriam Blaine for Bonesteel, S. D.; Cricket Hill for Mathews, Va.

The following Chapters submit their names for approval and their completed organizations for confirmation: La Platte Valley at Julesburg, Colorado; Toccoa at Toccoa, Georgia; Col. George Nicholas at Mount Sterling, Kentucky; Gen. Marquis Calmes at Versailles, Kentucky; Nancy Ross at Rockport, Illinois; William Tuffs at Elkhart, Indiana; Nancy McKay Harsh at Creston, Iowa; Bemidji at Bemidji, Minnesota; North Star at Merriam Park (St. Paul), Minnesota; Rosannah Waters at Clarksdale, Mississippi; Go-won-go at Greene, New York; Akron at Akron, Ohio; Cushing at Cushing, Oklahoma; Carrington at Carrington, North Dakota; Fort Venango at Emlenton, Pennsylvania; Fort McKinney at Buffalo, Wyoming.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WILLIAM S.) FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was adopted. Sixteen Chapters were confirmed, this report, with one exception, has never before been equalled at a special Board meeting.

Dr. Barrett requested an expression of opinion as to whether "Monroe Doctrine" would be a suitable name for a Chapter and it was the consensus of opinion that inasmuch as President Monroe had served in the War of the Revolution it was a most suitable name.

Mrs. Young read a communication from Mrs. Kate E. Glaspell, State Historian for North Dakota, relating to "Patriotic Salutations," also a Creed compiled and adopted by the Carrington Chapter of North Dakota. It was moved by Mrs. Walker, "*That a telegram be sent to Mrs. Ralph Hall, Regent of Carrington Chapter, Carrington, N. D., congratulating her upon the confirmation of Carrington Chapter this day, and expressing our appreciation of the beautiful Creed compiled by her Chapter.*" The motion was seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins, and carried.

The President General stated that another special meeting would be called to convene on January 29, 1924, and that the regular Board meeting would be held on February 7, 1924.

Upon motion, seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned at 1:20 p. m.

(MRS. FRANK H.) ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death of Mrs. George Minot Bake, State Regent of Massachusetts, on December 18, 1923, at her home in Concord, Massachusetts.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT MAGAZINE PRIZE CONTEST

To State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen:

The prize contest offered to Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters through the generous gift of Colonel Walter Scott of New York City and which began July 1, 1923, and closes March 1, 1924, has the following conditions, as previously announced:

Chapters are divided into four groups:

- I. Membership of 400 and over.
- II. Membership of 200 to 400.
- III. Membership of 100 to 200.
- IV. Membership of less than 100.

There are four prizes for each group:

First, \$100.00. Second, \$75.00. Third, \$50.00. Fourth, \$25.00.

Grand Prize, \$200.00.

This last is an additional sum which will be awarded to the Chapter securing the largest number of subscriptions over three hundred.

PLEASE NOTICE

In reply to many inquiries the following information is given:

1. The prizes are to be awarded to Chapters securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their memberships.

In case of a tie between Chapters in any one group the prize will be awarded to the Chapter representing the largest gain to the Society; i. e., a Chapter with fifty members and a Chapter with seventy-five, both being in the same class and each 100 per cent, the Chapter of seventy-five would receive the award since its subscriptions mean a larger increase to the Magazine.

2. A subscription for a period of years counts as one subscription. A renewal counts as a new subscription.

3. Subscriptions will be credited to the Chapter *securing* them, *provided* the name of that Chapter is given when subscriptions are sent. Subscriptions forwarded by an individual will be credited to the Chapter designated in the order.

4. Subscriptions are not confined to the membership of the Chapter soliciting them nor to members of the Society.

5. The prizes are for Chapters, not states.

6. Subscriptions must have been secured on or after July 1, 1923. All orders must reach the office of the Treasurer General by midnight of February 29, 1924.

7. Special subscription blanks for Chapter Chairmen may be secured by addressing the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., attention of Magazine Office.

(MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH.) FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
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